

THREE - PARIS: Friday, fair with sun. Temp. 64°-66°. Saturday, N. Friday, scattered showers. Temp. 64°-66°. Sunday, fair. Temp. 64°-66°. NEW YORK: Friday, clear. Temp. 64°-66°. Saturday, fair. Temp. 64°-66°. Sunday, fair. Temp. 64°-66°.

AL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE

...mically, Mobutu
...illiterate but politically
...there with Bismarck
...eternich."

butu Political Skill Anti-Invasion Key

By Michael T. Kaufman

A. Zaire, May 12
e war in Zaire's Shaba
is about to enter its
and, while the mil-
ices of the combined
Moroccan forces re-
and inconclusive,
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front President Mo-
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success.

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With his army in
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Mobutu was already
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mbassy official said
1 person was killed
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nd-degree and third-
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measures as a condition for
further aid. His army was ill-
equipped and had not been paid.
Mr. Mobutu's personal popular-
ity, even in Kinshasa, was plum-
meting. The little badges bear-
ing his picture that once had
been worn proudly by the party
faithful were rarely seen any-
more. Urban unemployment was
growing and the President's ear-
lier attempts at continental lead-
ership had foundered under the
weight of the Angolan civil war
and Zaire's significant, though
well-hidden, commercial ties to
South Africa and Rhodesia.

Now, almost two months after
the invasion, the Zairian Army
is outfitted with new uniforms
and has new weapons. China,
Belgium, France and, to a lesser
extent, the United States have
sent material and supplies. Egypt
is sending pilots. The rallies
organized in support of Mr. Mo-
buto here became more and more
enthusiastic and the cheering
less and less perfunctory as it
became clearer that the Presi-
dent was surviving the storm.

Economic Shambles
The economy is still in a
shambles, with private banks,
most of them U.S.-owned, and the
International Monetary Fund
hedging in their commitments to
rescue the country from the lat-
est dip in its perennially dismal
fiscal fortunes. But there are
indications that the leaders will
once again come up with the
cash, if only to enable the gov-
ernment to pay the staggering
interest it owes, an amount
equal one-third of the coun-
try's yearly budget.

How did Mr. Mobutu do it?
"Well, you have to understand



Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko, who is leading the fight against the Katanga rebels.

that politically he is a genius,"
a Western diplomat said here.
"Economically, he is an illiterate
but politically he's up there with
Bismarck and Metetrich."
The key to his success, accord-
ing to many diplomats here, was
Mr. Mobutu's reliance on bilateral
diplomacy rather than appeals to
international organizations. With-
in hours after the city of Dilolo
near the Angolan border had
been seized by the invading
force, the President had infor-
med both the Organization of
African Unity and the United
Nations Security Council of what
he called a violation of Zaire's
integrity.

Significantly, however, he did
not ask either body to take ac-
tion, but simply asked them to
take note. According to officials
close to Mr. Mobutu, this move
was based on the President's be-
lief that any deliberation by
either organization would turn

into a lengthy debate that would
drag on while the invading force
swept through Shaba.

What was needed, Mr. Mobutu
concluded, was not a rhetorical
outburst but quick action to
shore up his ineffective defense
force. Mr. Mobutu dispatched
high-level diplomatic missions
to selected African countries. On
the list were Morocco and
the Sudan, which face simi-
lar minorities problems in border
areas to that posed by the Ka-
tangans. He also sent ministers
to Senegal, Ivory Coast and Ga-
bon, three French-speaking and
generally conservative countries
with leaders who fear expanding
Soviet-bloc influence in Africa.

The message he sent claimed
that the Katangans, the rem-
nants of a secessionist army of
the 1960s, were being aided by
Angola, which in turn, he said,
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Refers Again to Palestine Homeland

Carter Vows Israeli Access To Advanced U.S. Weapons

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI).
President Carter today strongly
reaffirmed the U.S. commitment
to Israel and promised that na-
tion continued access to advan-
ced U.S. weaponry.

In a news conference, Mr. Car-
ter also said that he did not
think "there can be a reasonable
hope for a settlement of the Mid-
dle East question" unless the
Palestinians are given a home-
land and agree to give up their
commitment to the destruction
of Israel.

Israeli leaders, including For-
eign Minister Yigal Allon earlier
today, have repeatedly rejected
proposals for creation of an in-
dependent Palestinian nation be-
tween Jordan and Israel. However,
Israel has said it would accept a
Jordan-Palestine federation.

The President began the con-
ference with a brief overview of
his European trip, which he con-
sidered a "substantial success"
through the cooperative efforts
of the participants.

"It was a joint success," he
said. "We renewed strength and
commitment in democratic so-
cieties with our friends and al-
lies."
Few of the ensuing questions,
however, dealt with the trip. In-
stead, they mostly involved the
Middle East and domestic issues.

On the Middle East, Mr. Car-
ter said that he now had had
meetings with the leaders of Is-
rael and the Arab states and, as
a result, "I felt better than I did
before." But the President warn-

any decisions on the invitation by
President Valéry Giscard d'Es-
ting to visit France. He said that
if Congress finishes its work by
October, "it would make it pos-
sible for me to take another trip"

but no decision had been made.
The President also touched on
these topics:
• European summit: He said
his meeting with European allies
gave them a "quiet sense" of

confidence that they can com-
pete successfully with the Soviet
Union and the rest of the Com-
munist world.
Mr. Carter said that he had
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Nixon Explains His Foreign Policy He Minimizes Kissinger's Role and Influence

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI).
Former President Richard Nixon
said tonight that he might
have named John Connally
secretary of state in 1973 instead
of Henry Kissinger, but he be-
lieved that Mr. Kissinger
"couldn't tolerate" threats to his
primacy among foreign policy
advisers.

In the second of four sched-
uled television conversations with
British interviewer David Frost
marking Mr. Nixon's emergence
from post-Watergate seclusion,
the former president discussed
but did not offer significant new
insights into his conduct of
diplomacy with the leaders of
China, the Soviet Union, the
Middle East and the Indian
subcontinent.

Mr. Nixon was chatty and
anecdotal, sometimes almost co-
sily, as he described the late
Mao Tse-tung as a shriveled
colossus who knew last summer
"he was going to die." He said



Henry Kissinger

Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet
party leader, was less alert than
the late Nikita Khrushchev but
"a much safer man to have
sitting there with his finger on
the button."

Yet the refrain that ran
throughout the interview was
Mr. Nixon's stress on his personal
stewardship of big-power diplo-
macy while minimizing Mr. Kis-
singer's role and influence.

Cambodian Decision
Mr. Nixon said, for example,
that he had decided "on the
spot" without consulting Mr.
Kissinger, to order the U.S. in-
vasion of Cambodia in 1970.

By Mr. Nixon's account, it was
Mr. Connally, then secretary of
the Treasury, who persuaded him
in May, 1973, to bomb Haiphong
and mine Hoiphong harbor, after
Mr. Kissinger had counseled against
the tactics as a device to induce
North Vietnam to bargain for a
cease-fire.

Mr. Nixon also spoke of per-
suading a timorous Mr. Kissinger
to "send everything that flies"
not a mere token force, in a
military airlift of supplies to
Israel during the 1973 Yom
Kippur war with Egypt and
Syria.

In describing his selection of a
successor to his first secretary
of state, William Rogers, Mr.
Nixon said he had little choice
but to give Mr. Kissinger control
of both the State Department
and the national security staff at
the White House.

Avoiding a Feud
"I'd gone through the Rogers-
Kissinger feud for four years,"
he said, "and I didn't want to
buy another feud with another
secretary of state" such as Mr.
Connally, who Mr. Kissinger
might feel "threatened his posi-
tion of being the president's
major foreign policy adviser."

Mr. Kissinger remained in the
Cabinet through former Presi-
dent Gerald R. Ford's abbreviated
term, but Mr. Ford stripped him
of the White House post in 1974.
A spokesman for Mr. Kissinger
said today that he would have
no comment on Mr. Nixon's
remarks.

As cited by Mr. Frost from
much longer conversations video-
taped several weeks ago in Cali-
fornia, the 90-minute foreign
policy dialogue provided foot-
notes rather than new chapters
on the diplomatic triumphs and
trials of Mr. Nixon's presidency.
Some of Mr. Nixon's remarks
served, however, to elaborate on
the pragmatism with which he
broached big-power diplomacy.
The telecast made it clear that
he still is fascinated by it.

He made the following points:
• Mr. Nixon said he had reject-
ed an Egyptian plea for a joint
Soviet-U.S. military force to im-
pose a cease-fire on the Middle
East in 1973 because it would
have been "sheer madness" to
invite potential confrontation
between superpowers in so strate-
gic an area.

• Describing the Yom Kippur
war as an object lesson in the
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Callaghan, in Commons, Defends Envoy Post for His Son-in-Law

LONDON, May 12 (AP).—Prime Minister James Callaghan rose in the House of Commons today to defend his son-in-law, Journalist Peter Jay, after the surprise announcement that Mr. Jay was to become the next British ambassador to the United States.

Replying to a barrage of criticism, Mr. Callaghan told a packed chamber:
"The only question is whether, because he was my son-in-law, I should refuse this appointment."
"Frankly I felt that if that was the only ground on which I should say 'no,' it would not be right to do so."
"My judgment may have been at fault but that was the basis on which I had to judge."

Mr. Jay, 40, is economics editor of the Times of London and has no diplomatic experience. He replaces career diplomat Sir Peter Ramsbotham, who has been named governor of Bermuda.

In his comments, Mr. Callaghan seemed to confirm press reports that Mr. Jay's appointment was the result of Foreign Secretary David Owen's unhappiness over what he saw at the British Embassy in Washington during a visit in March.

Mr. Owen reportedly felt that Sir Peter, a 57-year-old Estonian, was out of time with the modern United States and particularly with the fresh image of the Carter administration.

Foes of Concorde Threaten To Halt N.Y. Airport Traffic

NEW YORK, May 12 (Reuters).
Opponents of Concorde today
threatened to jam traffic around
Kennedy International Airport
Sunday to protest a court deci-
sion to allow the French-English
supersonic airliner to land there.

The clogged-road technique,
tried three times before, is one
of several strategies being mapped
to thwart U.S. District Court
Judge Milton Pollack's decision.

The New York State Senate
and Assembly passed a joint res-
olution last night urging that New
York State Attorney General
Louis Lefkowitz enter the legal
battle against Concorde.

State Sen. Sheldon Farber,
whose constituents include neigh-
bors of Kennedy Airport, said to-
day that he and other legislators
were preparing several bills to
ban supersonic transports from
New York airports and permit
New Yorkers to sue for damages
caused by excessive noise.

A spokesman for the Port Au-
thority of New York and New
Jersey, which operates Kennedy
Airport, said today that his law-
yers were ready to move im-
mediately to seek a stay of any
court order permitting Concorde
to begin test flights at the air-
port and to appeal Judge Pol-
lack's decision.

Legal sources said today that
the next step in the legal battle
would take place next week when
British Airways and Air France
—which operate the SST—pro-
pose a court order that would
implement the judge's decision.
Once that order is submitted and
approved by Judge Pollack, the
Port Authority said, it will ask
the judge to stay execution of his
decision pending a review by an
appeals court.

If Judge Pollack refuses to stay
his order, a three-judge appeals
court is likely to be asked to
issue a stay. The legal sources said
that this further step could be
completed by June 30, the date
set by the two airlines for Con-
corde's first flight to New York.

No U.S. SST Soon

SEATTLE, May 12 (AP).—The
development of a U.S. supersonic
transport probably is not eco-
nomically viable, despite yester-
day's ruling that the ban on
Concorde at Kennedy Airport is
illegal, the Boeing Co. said.

"Although it is in the nature
of things today that speed and
ease of transportation move for-
ward, there are no current plans
that we know of for the resur-
rection of the SST—mainly be-
cause of the energy situation," a
Boeing spokesman said.

Pipeline Closure May Affect Exports at Saudi Oil Field Reported Under Control

Saudi Arabia, May 12
n explosion and fire
at Saudi Arabia's largest
oil field, the shutdown of
it has been brought
al, officials said to-
day.

son occurred yester-
at a section of
ween two pumping
abian American Oil
said.

ngers, president of
l: "The fire is pre-
all intents and pur-
and the situation is
ol." He said that on
the size of the ex-
en exaggerations.

ther he thought the
used by sabotage, he
stely not. It was a
gre. It definitely was
el. Many hurt
mbassy official said
1 person was killed
0 injured, some re-
nd-degree and third-
1.

icals said the fire
d within 12 hours and
sag to burn itself out
oil field, 35 miles
There is no longer a
ther a gas-processing
crude oil storage tank
they said.

d one," an Aramco
of the fire, but he
damage was not as
ignificantly estimated. A
3 at a gas-processing
more serious, he said.
o spokesman also said
y, which produces
oil Arabia's oil out-
to meet this month's
schedule. But there
ation of when the Ab-
which produces about
els a day, would re-
ction.

Oil-industry sources said that
Saudi Arabia has about a three-
day supply of crude oil stored at
its Ras Tanura terminal on the
Gulf, from which most of its oil
is exported. This supply could be
used to make up for decreased
output, they said.

They said that if production is
cut in half because of the fire for
more than a week—to about 5
million barrels a day—the inter-
national oil market might be af-
fected.

Vance, Spain Chiefs Set Up Joint Military Unit
MADRID, May 12 (AP).—
Secretary of State Cyrus Vance
and top Spanish officials agreed
today to set up a combined mili-
tary coordinating and planning
staff to further military coopera-
tion between the two countries
and ease Spain closer to NATO
membership.

Implementing provisions of
last year's U.S.-Spanish treaty
before going to Tehran, Mr.
Vance called talks with Spain's
post-Franco leaders "instructive
and useful." He expressed "great
admiration" for the monarchy's
democratization program after
meeting with King Juan Carlos.

The combined military staff
headquarters will be set up in
Madrid with a preliminary session
by a joint military committee
scheduled within 40 days, Spanish
Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja
Aguirre told reporters. The re-
sponsibilities of the staff are to
be pinned down at the next
Spanish-U.S. talks, probably next
fall, U.S. officials said.

A joint communiqué issued
before Mr. Vance left for Central
Treaty Organization talks said
Spain had been briefed on the
NATO meeting in London. It
also noted that a key objective
of both countries was "closer ties
in the European and Atlantic
area."

Mr. Vance arrived in Tehran
later tonight.

Eventual NATO Entry
U.S. officials said the meetings
would help prepare Spain for
eventual entry into NATO.

Mr. Vance described the meet-
ings with Spanish officials as
"excellent," "very instructive,
friendly and warm." The secre-
tary said he and the King, in
their one-hour meeting, discussed
bilateral and international mat-
ters.

A main purpose of Mr. Vance's
visit to Madrid was to attend a
meeting of the U.S.-Spanish

In Japan, which imports about
2 million barrels of Saudi oil
daily, word of the fire triggered
fears of higher oil prices and
near-panic trading on currency
and stock exchanges.

Total Saudi production has
been averaging 8.5 million barrels
daily. Of this output, 1.5 million
barrels goes to the United States
and more than 5 million barrels
to Western Europe.

It was the second major inter-
ruption in Saudi oil operations re-

ported this year. In January, bad
weather curtailed loading at Ras
Tanura. But there was no oil
shortage as a result and no in-
crease in prices for gasoline or oil
products on foreign markets.

Most of the oil carried by the
pipeline comes from the Ghawar
field, the world's largest, about
60 miles to the south. A consular
official said efforts were being
made to channel the crude oil
from Ghawar to the Gulf ter-
minal via other pipelines.

Another focused on a \$4.6-mil-
lion scientific and technical ex-
change program between Spain
and the United States. Still an-
other was concerned with a \$2.4-
million cultural exchange pro-
gram.

A group on economics focused
on items such as Mr. Suarez's
complaints to President Carter
on the Premier's visit to Wash-
ington last month that 35 per-
cent of the dollar value of
Spanish exports to the United
States is subject to duties. U.S.
products get free access to
Spanish markets. U.S. officials
have been sympathetic to
Spanish concerns over the \$1.5-
billion deficit this has helped to
create in trade with the United
States.

Spain's steps toward democracy
have neutralized much of the
opposition to NATO membership
by nations such as Norway and
Denmark.

"There is a feeling there that
if Spain wants to join [NATO]
and if [this] democratization
process continues," the answer
will be "yes," said a U.S. official
traveling with Mr. Vance.

A working group of the coun-
cil explored military planning.

Italy's 'Cancer Factory'—Turin Court Pieces Together Industrial Disaster

TURIN, May 12 (Reuters).—
A Turin court is painstakingly
piecing together the story of an
industrial disaster far greater
and deadlier than any that
Italy has known.

It is the story of the so-called
"cancer factory," a dyes plant
at Cirié in Piedmont, where 133
workers are said to have died
from confirmed or suspected
cancer of the bladder during
the last 20 years. Five other
workers have the disease and
fear that it will soon kill them,
too.

Five men are facing charges
of multiple manslaughter and
causing serious physical harm.
They are the factory's three
owners, Sereno, Alfredo and
Silvio Ghisotti; its general
manager, Paolo Rodano, and

the factory doctor, Giovanni
Mussa. A sixth defendant, tech-
nical director Pietro Calorfo,
died before the trial opened.

The principal accusers are 13
families of dead or sick work-
ers. Nine other families with-
drew from the case in return
for compensation from the
company ranging from 2,500,000
lire (\$323) to 11 million lire
(\$12,415), to the bitterness of
the others.

"We want justice, not money,"
a relative said. "We don't want
people to die from cancer in
factories again."

The trial made legal and in-
dustrial history at its opening
last month when the Chemical
Workers Union, in addition to
the families, was allowed to
take civil action against the
company.

Witnesses told the court that
workers at the plant, Industrial
Piedmontese Coloranti all'Ani-
lina (IPCA), frequently fainted
at work. They usually were
taken to a field where a bucket
of water was thrown on them.

Many complained of blood in
their urine, but said that the
factory doctor told them to
"drink less and smoke less."

They said that they were
given milk to drink to counter
the toxic effects of the sub-
stances they worked with.

The debate in court, much of
it highly technical, has focused
on two substances used at the
plant, betanafthalamine and
benzidine.

The prosecution says that
these are widely known to cause
cancer of the bladder and that
where they are still used they
are processed in closed ma-
chinery, not exposed to the air
as at IPCA.

The defense says that neither
the substances nor the process-
ing method was banned by law
and that factory inspectors had
not objected.

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workers at the plant, Industrial
Piedmontese Coloranti all'Ani-
lina (IPCA), frequently fainted
at work. They usually were
taken to a field where a bucket
of water was thrown on them.

al Consideration Vowed

ter, Senators Said to Set
promise on Israeli Arms

INGTON, May 12 (AP).—President Carter and pro-Israel senators reached a compromise today to allow the Jewish special consideration in U.S. arms and technology sales to Israel.

The original amendment included a reference to a section of the 1974 Sinai agreement between Israel and Egypt in which then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger promised Israel a large number of F-16s and co-production rights.

However, although that specific reference would be eliminated, Mr. Carter promised to write a letter to Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., assuring him that the United States would honor all previous commitments concerning arms supplies to Israel.

The congressional sources said Mr. Carter objected to having language explicitly carrying out a promise made by Mr. Kissinger.

The Israelis had feared that Mr. Carter would seek to restrict Israeli military capability as part of a plan to impose a U.S. solution on the Middle East.

The sources said the President apparently misread Israel's determination on the matter and did not realize the support for Israel in the Senate.

Investigation
Of FBI Aides
Is Stepped Up

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Justice Department investigators are enlisting the aid of a federal grand jury here to pursue top FBI officials allegedly responsible for illegal break-ins—the first sign that Attorney General Griffin Bell has given a go-ahead to the controversial probe.

The status of the case has been unusually secret since the furor following last month's indictment of John Kearney, a former FBI supervisor in New York, on wiretapping and mail-opening charges.

Mr. Bell was asked yesterday by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., about further indictments in the case during a hearing of the Senate Judiciary Anti-Trust subcommittee.

Mr. Bell, in reply, referred to "another grand jury that I suspect will develop other information. I'm not quite ready to say [whether more indictments will follow] until I get more facts."

The investigation so far has been handled primarily by a federal grand jury in New York that returned the Kearney indictment. It was learned subsequently from knowledgeable sources that the panel to which Mr. Bell referred would operate in Washington and take testimony about alleged roles of present and former FBI headquarters officials.

One of those officials, Mark Felt, former assistant head of the bureau, said the empanelling of a grand jury here "makes sense" because the investigation is looking into his role and that of former assistant FBI director Edward Miller and "two or three officials [still at] bureau headquarters."

Not Contacted

Mr. Felt and Mr. Miller, in interviews, said they had not been contacted by the new grand jury. Both men testified before another grand jury last summer after they publicly declared they had approved burglaries by FBI agents in 1972 for intelligence-gathering purposes.

The campaign against the indictment and further investigation took a new turn yesterday when Sen. Eddon Rode, R-Ariz., a former FBI agent, charged that "some members" of the Carter administration sought to drag federal law enforcement officials through the mud.

Los Angeles Times.

Again Says
Will Not Pay
Reparations

INGTON, May 12 (UPI).—The Department responded today to the latest demand for reparations by calling attention to U.S. statements that actions will be paid.

National Communist newspaper Dan said they had not been contacted by the new grand jury. Both men testified before another grand jury last summer after they publicly declared they had approved burglaries by FBI agents in 1972 for intelligence-gathering purposes.

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Los Angeles Times.

UN Food Aid

May 12 (UPI).—The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization announced today that it was granting \$4.9 million to help feed the people of Vietnam following a request from the government.

ng Criticizes
ia on ECC

KONG, May 12 (Reuters).—The Peking Peoples Daily said today that the Soviet Union of break up the European Community, the Chinese agency reported.

The Peking newspaper said in an article yesterday that criticism of the ECC stopped since the Communist foundation in 1947.

sentences Croat
WA Hijacking

YORK, May 12 (UPI).—A federal judge dismissed yesterday a complaint by a Roman Catholic order of nuns against Bristol-Myers Co. concerning its marketing of mother's milk substitutes in Third World countries.

The Sisters of the Precious Blood, a 335-member order based in Dayton, Ohio, wanted to get before a special stockholders meeting its position that to abandon breast-feeding in the underdeveloped countries could be dangerous. Bristol-Myers had recommended that the nuns' proposal to air their position be rejected and it was.

Bulgaria Ousts
Party Official

SOFIA, May 12 (AP).—The Bulgarian Communist party today ousted one of its Central Committee secretaries for "considerations of expediency."

In reporting the ouster of Boris Velchev, who was made chairman of the committee on party and state control in 1962, the news agency BTA gave no other details.

Mr. Velchev had been responsible for foreign policy, and international relations. His post was taken by Dimitar Stanishov, editor in chief of the party newspaper, Rabotnichesko Delo.

U.S. Nuns Lose Case
Over Milk Substitutes

NEW YORK, May 11 (UPI).—A federal judge dismissed yesterday a complaint by a Roman Catholic order of nuns against Bristol-Myers Co. concerning its marketing of mother's milk substitutes in Third World countries.

The Sisters of the Precious Blood, a 335-member order based in Dayton, Ohio, wanted to get before a special stockholders meeting its position that to abandon breast-feeding in the underdeveloped countries could be dangerous. Bristol-Myers had recommended that the nuns' proposal to air their position be rejected and it was.



GRAIN FIRE—Minneapolis firefighters battling flames of grain elevator fire in St. Louis Park Wednesday. At least one person was critically injured and a whole neighborhood had to be evacuated. The blaze erupted with an explosion that destroyed two elevators containing barley and rye. Loss is estimated at \$10,000,000.

Pa. Governor Told to Repay
\$300,000 in Election Funds

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—The Federal Election Commission today ordered Pennsylvania Gov. Milton Shapp to return \$289,000 in federal funds he received last year for his short-lived presidential campaign.

Five members of the commission voted for the refund. Commissioner Joan Aikens, a Pennsylvanian and a Republican member of the commission, abstained.

The decision was the first of its kind made by the commission. Gregory Harvey, a lawyer representing the Shapp for President Committee, said that he expected the governor to request a hearing before the commission. He said that "the matter may well be tested in the courts."

Mr. Harvey said that the investigation had not found "any shred of evidence the governor had any knowledge of these things."

Avoids Reporters

In Harrisburg, Gov. Shapp refused to leave his office today for a scheduled ceremonial function because reporters were waiting to ask about the commission's decision.

His press secretary, Mike McLaughlin, said that Gov. Shapp would discuss the matter at a press conference tomorrow morning.

"There's no allegation that the governor has done anything wrong," Mr. McLaughlin said. "When you have that many people working, raising money... there's a certain amount of control you can exercise and beyond that you're pretty much helpless."

Under the law, Gov. Shapp is personally responsible for repaying the federal funds.

Shapp committee officials have said they had little money on hand and still faced debts from Gov. Shapp's brief run for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Blumenthal Says
Broad Cuts in
U.S. Tax Studied

CHICAGO, May 12 (Reuters).—Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said yesterday the Carter administration was considering lowering taxes over a broad range as part of a tax-reform package.

He said that the administration hoped to cut unemployment to about 6.7 per cent by the end of the year.

In a speech to the Economic Club of Chicago, Mr. Blumenthal said the three goals of President Carter's tax reforms would be simplicity, equity and capital formation.

The administration is studying tax proposals to "simplify the system by limiting certain deductions and allowing reduced tax rates over the entire range."

Mr. Blumenthal said.

He said the administration also was considering ending the double tax on corporate income created by the corporate income tax and tax on dividends paid to individuals.

U.S. Launches
Military Satellites

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, May 12 (UPI).—Two Triple-7 satellites equipped with sophisticated anti-jamming equipment were launched today as part of a program to rebuild the U.S. military's global communications network.

The satellites were launched atop an Air Force Titan III-C rocket.

The \$68-million satellites, equipped with devices designed to protect military communications from jamming or eavesdropping, will be placed in orbits over the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. They are expected to become operational early this summer.

EFTA Meets Today

VIENNA, May 12 (AP).—Government leaders of the seven European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries arrived here today for a meeting tomorrow to discuss freer trade, especially in Western Europe.



Milton Shapp

Congress Unit Cuts \$5 Billion
From Carter Defense Figure

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP).—House of Representatives and Senate conferees yesterday agreed to a compromise 1978 budget goal that provides for \$118.5 billion in defense funding, about \$5 billion less than President Carter requested.

The three-day conference almost broke down several times as the Senate tried to keep the level near its proposed \$120.3 billion for defense, while the House tried to hold to its \$117.1-billion proposal.

There was no specific debate about what, if any, defense programs would be sacrificed at the lower spending level, although congressional defense experts later said most cuts presumably would have to come in weapons procurement.

The debate was mainly a symbolic rather than a real one, said House Budget Committee Chairman Robert Giallardo, D-Conn. He said that the difference of about \$12 billion in a \$120-billion item would not have significant impact on Pentagon operations.

House Concern

But House conferees were concerned that, if there was much of an increase for defense spending, they would not be able to get a conference report approved on the House floor.

Two weeks ago, the first version of the House's preliminary budget for fiscal 1978 (which starts Oct. 1) foundered because it contained too much defense spending for liberals and too big a deficit to satisfy conservatives.

The budget that conferees agreed to yesterday—which Congress uses as a guide in allocating funds during the summer—is only a target. Congress must pass a final budget by mid-September.

The conference compromise, which both Rep. Giallardo and Senate Budget Committee Chairman Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, said they think will be approved, contains a deficit of \$64.65 billion.

Deficits Differ

Mr. Carter has recommended a budget with a deficit of \$77.9 billion. The congressional version proposes to spend \$460.95 billion overall, which is actually \$1.65 billion less than the Carter recommendation, but because the President anticipates \$8.4 billion more in tax receipts than Congress does, his deficit is smaller.

Hyde Park Memorial

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—The House has voted 337 to 43 to make a national historic site of the former home of Eleanor Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N.Y.

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Japan Also to Be Consulted

U.S. to Discuss Troop Withdrawal With Seoul

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 12 (NYT).—The United States will begin formal consultations with South Korea later this month on the eventual withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from that country, the State Department said yesterday.

The department announced that President Carter had instructed Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Philip Habib, under secretary of state for political affairs, to fly to Seoul to begin talks May 24 in fulfillment of Mr. Carter's decision to pull out the 33,000 U.S. Army troops in the next four to five years.

Because of Japan's concern over the security situation on the Korean peninsula, Gen. Brown and Mr. Habib will confer in Tokyo with Japanese officials after the Korean meetings, the department said.

The announcement follows weeks of discussions within the Carter administration on Korean policy.

During the presidential campaign, Mr. Carter advocated a phased withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from South Korea in consultation with Seoul and Tokyo.

State Department officials said that Gen. Brown and Mr. Habib would take with them possible withdrawal timetables as a basis for discussions.

In the early 1970s, the Nixon administration withdrew 30,000 troops from South Korea as part of a plan to make the Koreans responsible for their own defense. But further withdrawals were canceled because of a threat by Seoul to withdraw its troops from South Vietnam and because the

United States was unable to fulfill a pledge to modernize South Korea's military equipment.

Following the collapse of South Vietnam two years ago, the United States shelved the idea of further troop withdrawal for fear that it might encourage North Korea to attack the south.

Moreover, Ford administration officials said privately that, along

with Japan's concern, China had expressed the view that the Soviet Union might try to take advantage of any power vacuum resulting from the removal of U.S. troops.

More Aid Sought

The question of South Korea's ability to defend itself will inevitably be raised, State Department officials said, during the talks in Seoul. The Carter administration is asking for \$500 million in military credits for the 1978 fiscal year and plans an additional \$100 million in arms sales.

A senior official said that he expected the aid total to be increased as the United States withdrew its troops. However, critics of the South Korean government have called for a reduction of military aid because of the arrest and harassment of opponents of President Chung Hee Park.

But because of the security situation in the region, the Carter administration has already said it would not let Seoul's human rights violations lead to a cut in assistance.

New U.S. Chief in Japan

TOKYO, May 12 (AP).—U.S. Air Force Lt. Gen. George Lovington Jr. has been named the commander of U.S. forces, Japan, and the Fifth Air Force, the Air Force said today.

U.S. Officials
Fuel Axiom:
Less Is More

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—The House speaker and majority leader are giving up their Cadillacs and leasing Oldsmobiles that get 18 miles to a gallon of gasoline.

Speaker Thomas O'Neill said that his Cadillac got only 14 miles to a gallon. Majority Leader James Wright Jr. said that he had traded his Cadillac for a Mercury that got only 16 miles to a gallon, so he is also switching to an Oldsmobile.

The switches, they said, are in step with the Carter administration's emphasis on energy conservation.

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Mexico Drug Act:
1,943 to Go Free

MEXICO CITY, May 12 (WP).—Almost 70 Americans held in Mexican jails for drug offenses will be released this week because of a Mexican government decision to drop charges against those caught with small quantities of heroin, cocaine or marijuana.

The announcement, made by the Mexican attorney general, involves the release of 1,943 prisoners. Mexicans and foreigners, who had been arrested but not yet tried for having small amounts of drugs apparently intended for "immediate personal use."

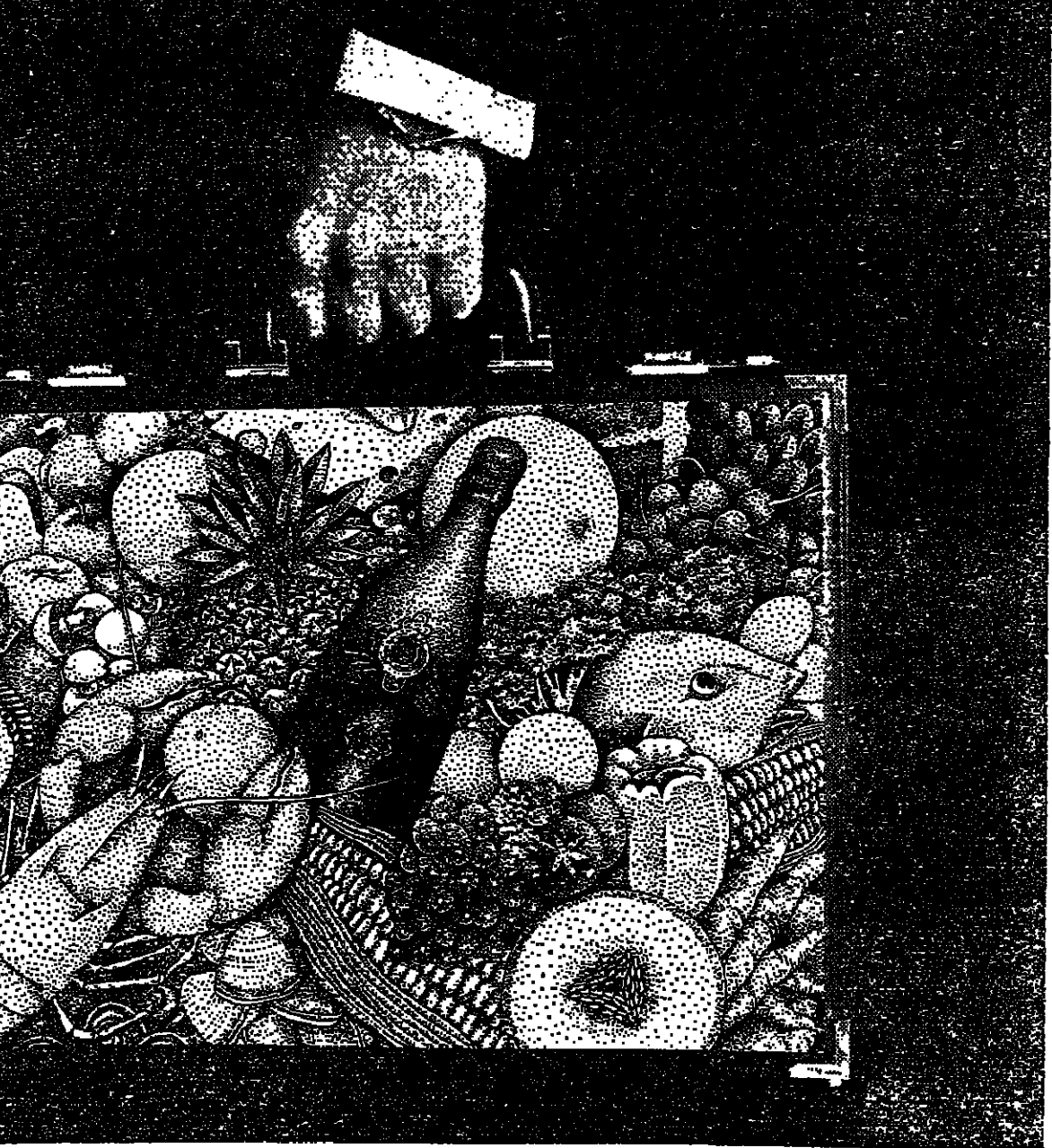
GM's Past to Be Razed

DETROIT, May 12 (Reuters).—The building that served as General Motors headquarters from 1916 to 1920 is to be demolished to make room for a parking lot.

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Terrorism Is War

When Mauricio Borgonovo, El Salvador's foreign minister, was kidnapped three weeks ago, the so-called Farabundo Martí Popular Liberation Front demanded the release of 37 political prisoners as ransom. There might be a good deal of discussion about just who those prisoners were, and what happened to them; a previous kidnapping in El Salvador (of the minister for tourism) resulted in several deaths (including that of the minister) and a good deal of confusion about the whole case.

But when President Arturo Armando Molina of El Salvador declared that to accede to the kidnappers' demands in the Borgonovo case would mean that in the future, terrorists could kidnap any other public official to obtain the freedom of any delinquent, and that nobody would be safe in the country, he was right. The seizure and death of Mr. Borgonovo was an act of war, and unless it is possible to accept casualties as part of war, the only alternative is surrender.

This is the old dilemma of the hostage and hijacking technique of modern terror. There are circumstances under which the hostages or the kidnapped can be freed without loss of life or diminution of law; there are attackers who are mad, or who act singlehandedly in some singular cause,

who cannot be described as genuine warriors in a genuine movement, but are insane or criminal.

When, however, a movement or a party, whether as small as the Symbionese Liberation Army or as large as the Communist party, whether justified or unjustified in motive, kidnaps, hijacks or bombs, it is a military act. Those attacked must decide how to deal with the problem on what is essentially a military basis: whether the loss of one or some justifies maintaining others in jail; what negotiation might achieve or what an attack like that in Entebbe, could achieve.

And that is why terror, like other forms of war, is of international import; why promoting it is an act of war and why seeking to impose international sanctions against it works toward peace. This could mean the condonation of injustice as, indeed, methods of preserving peace and international order can also imply unfair boundaries, inequitable treatment of minorities and the denial of human rights generally. But since death, whether by terror or major war, is itself a denial of the most elemental of human rights, the objective of any sane society, national or international, should be to solve such problems under law—and not by the drumming guns that know no doubts.

A Test for Plane and City

Common sense and constitutional law are beginning to converge in the matter of the Concorde, and now New York as well as the supersonic liner must be tested.

A U.S. District Court has ruled that the federal government had the authority to order limited flights of the Concorde into John F. Kennedy Airport, along with Dulles Airport near Washington, and that the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which operates Kennedy, had no right to prevent a fair test of whether the plane meets its posted standards for noise.

One year of the stipulated 16-month testing period was spent to reach this legal finding. British Airways and Air France appear to assume that they are entitled to 16 months of Concorde flights from this moment forward. The Port Authority appears determined to appeal the ruling to use up the remaining testing time and, perhaps, the time between now and Election Day. Angry residents of the airport community are threatening "riot," or at least obstruction of the airport roads and runways, without noticeable discouragement from local authorities. All this maneuvering raises questions that are at least as important as the right of Concorde to a test. Responsible leadership should now turn to those questions.

The Concorde is an economic disaster and will never repay Britain and France their \$3-billion investment. They have been eager to fly the Atlantic, at twice the speed of conventional jets, with two flights each to New York and one to Washington, to make a modest operational profit for their fleet of 14 planes, to salvage something for national pride and domestic political reprieve, and to learn enough about technology and markets for future supersonic machines.

The United States, having forsworn supersonic civilian planes for the time being, wished to be fair to two allies if the health and sanity of airport communities could be protected. The problem has been noise: The Concorde is almost twice as loud as the noisiest conventional jet at takeoff and at least as noisy on landing. Moreover, its lower-pitched rumble reverberates over a vastly larger area than the vibrations of other planes. Dulles Airport sits in a pasture; Kennedy must bear the brunt of any test to populations. The Queens and Nassau neighbors of Kennedy are frantic, not because they have heard many Concorde but because they think their eight daily arrivals and departures, on top of 1,000 other operations, will finally pierce their patience.

New York has no right, in law or sense, to discriminate against this one plane. So

the only issue all along has been whether the Concorde could operate within the noise limits always held up to other jets. Since experience elsewhere suggested that sometimes it does and sometimes it doesn't, its owners promised special loads, maneuvers and flight patterns and prompted former Transportation Secretary Coleman to order the tests. The Port Authority stalled, allegedly to gather data elsewhere, and the Concorde people sued. They deserved a test all along. New York's energies would have been better spent on fixing a tolerable testing period, setting forth standards that would stimulate regular operations, if they should ever come to pass, and teaching the community to read the results.

The most questionable aspect of Coleman's call for a test was its 16-month period, with provision for cancellation on four months' notice in case of acute findings. Such a period was chosen to serve diplomacy more than technology. It was said that Concorde needed to be observed in every season, although everyone knew the summer months were its noisiest. A week or two are not enough, because special conditions, pilots, loads and maneuvers could distort the test results—but a few months would suffice. London and Paris want a much longer period only to build a market and thereby make it more difficult to interpret the test results against the plane.

Had the Port Authority bargained for less time and more stringent conditions than Washington ordered, instead of going to court, it would have better served the community it sought to protect. It should still use its remaining leverage to that end—to persuade the Concorde owners to reduce loads, to use runways pointing out to sea when possible, to run the tests in summer when the noise is greatest, to have the tests over with by fall.

The task of New Yorkers and their political leaders will now be to demonstrate that they mean all along to assert only their proper rights. They should learn their decibel tables and lobby for the right to have community groups participate in test evaluation. Above all, they must remember that once legal remedies are exhausted, resistance by illegal means can critically harm this entire region. The argument that New York needed the Concorde to hold its place as an international transportation hub was always overdrawn. But if investment and opportunity are to flourish here, the city—and its leaders—must convey a readiness to deal fairly and legally precisely with those issues that are most difficult and arouse the greatest noise.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Ambassador Peter Jay

Let us, with almost excessive fairness, consider the good things about this amazing appointment [of Peter Jay as Britain's ambassador to the United States]. Mr. Jay is a brilliant fellow... Margaret Callaghan (Jay) is a formidable lady of much verve... Carter's Washington is a youthful, unconventional place. So a youthful, unconventional British ambassador may cause a benevolent stir there...

And yet, in truth, his excellency Mr. Ambassador Jay is a rather eccentric notion... Nepotism is a ripe slice of American life... But Britain, without being pompous, has different traditions... Even if this appointment is Dr. Owen's and Dr. Owen's alone—he says it, we believe it—that still leaves the Callaghan chin foolishly exposed.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 13, 1902

PARIS—Mr. Augusto Severo, the Brazilian Deputy and famous aviator, lost his life yesterday in the first attempt to navigate his huge airship over Paris. The machinist who accompanied him was also killed. It seems that the proximity of the motor to the balloon was the cause of the tragedy. Twenty minutes after take-off, the ship caught fire and exploded and fell 500 metres to the Avenue de la Seine.

Fifty Years Ago

May 13, 1927

ROOSEVELT FIELD, Long Island—Following a conference with representatives of the United States Weather Bureau here, Giuseppe M. Bellanca and Charles Lindbergh announced simultaneously that both transatlantic flights have been postponed until further notice because of bad weather. Meanwhile the search goes on for the missing French aviators, Captains Nungesser and Coli, in the Newfoundland area.



Japan's 'Psychological Wall'

By Robert Shaplen

HONG KONG.—An American friend of mine who has lived and worked in Japan for many years recently commented, "The Japanese worry like we take pep pills." The comment was an apt one. The Japanese do like to worry—the word for it is *shimpai*—and a six-week visit after an absence of more than a year convinces me that they have a lot to worry about, both internally and externally. With their usual diligence, they will probably solve most of their problems, but not without some drastic readjustments.

Both as regards ourselves and the outside world, we're facing a psychological wall, a top-ranking Foreign Ministry official told me. "We don't yet know how we're going to climb over it." What he meant was that, within Japan, changes are taking place in both a broad and narrow compass that are greater than any in the past two decades of almost uninterrupted success. Economically, chiefly as a result of the oil crisis and the recession, the Japanese annual growth rate must come down from an accustomed 10 or 12 per cent to 5 or 6 per cent. This will still be the biggest among the major industrial nations, but the lowering of sights and goals in Japan's overpopulated islands will require many special re-evaluations, including the acceptance of a less frantic and luxurious way of life and a return to what is called *dojima*, a reverse movement away from the crowded cities to smaller towns and rural areas. Politically, two decades of steady power by the conservative Liberal Democratic party is being eroded, and the political landscape is now perceptibly cracking and shifting. Socially, a generational crisis brought on by malaise and apathy on the part of youth and the imminent passage of the old guard is yet to be resolved, and it may take a generation in itself for new educational reforms, among other things, to develop a firm new type of leadership and outlook.

Troubles Abroad

Abroad, the Japanese ship of state, as Premier Takeo Fukuda likes to call it, is wallowing in dangerous and uncertain waters. The country's relations with the Russians, for some time, have been made worse as a result of the establishment by Moscow of a 300-mile offshore fishing zone, which has cut the catch for Japanese fishermen by a third. Trade with both the United States and Europe is way off balance in Japan's favor, and the West is bitterly complaining. The Japanese in turn cry havoc at the threat of foreign protectionist policies which will affect their exports of steel, color TV, automobiles, shoes and other products, yet they, like the West Germans, don't want to reflate their economy further and face more inflation.

They are worried about U.S. troop withdrawals from South Korea but will neither rearm any more than they already have for self-defense nor accept the possibility that, in today's nuclear world, they might best do away with all military bases, including U.S. ones. While the United States remains Japan's best friend and ally, the rest of the world beckons. The Japanese would like to identify themselves more with Southeast Asia, the Middle East and the Third World nations, but they lack sufficient awareness and perception of how to go about it, and linguistic barriers make it all the more difficult.

Partly as a result of the Lockheed scandal, which has served to accelerate the political changes taking place, the consensus system—the smooth collaboration (some would say collusion) among businessmen, politicians and

bureaucrats—has been challenged. Money-power politics have been discredited, and the bureaucrats, who have run the country so efficiently for so long, are dispirited and disillusioned. Consensus will prevail, but it won't function as well as it used to until self-confidence has been restored, which is hard to do in the midst of political and social flux.

The polls reflect what a U.S. diplomat says that "the people want a conservative alternative, not an alternative to conservatism." Having lost its majority in the lower house elections in December, and facing an almost certain loss in the upper house vote in July, the LDP will be able to cling to power only with the help of a dozen or so independents and perhaps with the support of the small Democratic Socialist party and the New Liberal Club headed by Yoshio Kono, which won a surprising 17 seats in the December election. Sooner or later, however, Japan seems destined to have two conservative parties, which the NLC may herald, or the country will come under some sort of coalition rule including rightist Socialists and members of the Buddhist-oriented Komeito (Clean Government) party. If this happens, the consensus system won't run as smoothly as it has before.

The Society

Japanese society is still tight, sheltered, homogeneous and isolated. As sociologist Chie Nakane says, "We have no real neighbors, so we can't make comparisons with others and we seek assurance of what we are." But despite their almost other-planetary qualities, the Japanese are slowly becoming aware that they must become part of the outer constellation which is the rest of the world. Economic self-restraint is only one step, and my Foreign Ministry friend said, "We have to stop feeling hurt and stop baring others."

There are two areas in which the Japanese could play a new and dynamic role. One is nuclear energy. Having finally signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and since they require alternate sources of energy more than any other nation, the Japanese are in a position, as a pacifist people, to proselytize for an equitable compromise on reproducible uranium control, which involves the production of plutonium and in turn has to do with creating safeguards to avoid production of nuclear weapons. The other area concerns the founding North-South dialogue. Following the May economic summit in London, the "three engine countries," the United States, West Germany and Japan, should together make a positive effort to resolve the deep disparities between the have and have-not nations.

The Japanese are beginning to crawl out of their skins. The new educational reforms geared to the elimination of suicidal university entrance examinations will take effect in the early 1980s. There will be less stress on sheer memorizing of often-useless information and more emphasis on creativity and individual character. Ultimately, this should lead to a relaxation of the society as a whole, and provide alternatives for students who no longer want to jump from graduation onto the competitive business ladder of middle-class success or, in the case of a few, ultimate affluence.

The Japanese have always been addicted to fads, and one of the latest is jogging. It is a common sight in Tokyo these days to see thousands of men and women too, jogging in well-tailored sweatshirts at dawn, at noon and at dusk. In many ways, the society is jogging these days, and so is the economy, which is

recovering, but slowly. Once Japan establishes and defines its broader goals and determines how to go about reaching them, the joggers could again become long-distance runners, and Japan could provide fresh challenges and leadership by applying its unique creative talents in new directions.

But if the Japanese are made to feel more isolated and hemmed in, anything could happen in this volatile society, including what Masao Kumihira, one of the country's foremost cultural anthropologists, who is also deeply involved in politics, calls the danger of "fascist democracy." The danger, however slight, does indeed exist, and it behooves the rest of the world, as well as the Japanese themselves, to take note of this, and to take the necessary steps to preclude such a potential calamity. Continuing internal reflections and reassessments, and a more serious effort to bring Japan into the democratic world community, are therefore especially important in this ticklish time of transition.

Aid and Politics

A Delicate Consensus

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Should foreign aid go to countries that use, as weapons of suppression, torture, prolonged imprisonment without trial and cruel and inhumane punishment? The debate now coming to a head in the U.S. Congress on whether to attach such limiting amendments to a bill refunding the World Bank and the African and Asian Development Banks is about just this.

But, according to some senior officials in the World Bank, there is one question that Congress appears to have overlooked. The World Bank—the world's largest single development agency, with an annual budget of \$7 billion—has written into its charter that its loans must only be dispensed on "economic consideration."

The facts, however, suggest that the bank has never been as apolitical as it might like to think. Over the years a delicate consensus has been built up among its 127 member countries: Politics must not be expressed in political language. Overt political debates and influence-peddling are rare. (French pressure to cut loans to Algeria in the 1950s was one of the few occasions of this happening.) Policy shifts, like its present emphasis on helping the countryside rather than the town, have to be expressed in statistics and equations rather than in the language of John Stuart Mill and J.P. Stephen.

Loans They Want

The political consensus is bought by making sure that countries that feel differently about bank policies and are powerful enough to do the bank damage get the kind of loans they want. So, for example, although Brazil has been persuaded to accept loans for a socially progressive, politically risky, peasant-oriented projects in the northeast, the Brazilians have gone along with this only because their road, urban and power projects are being well looked after (although less so now than in the past).

Tanzania's Ujamaa projects are being funded at a level that many economists argue is higher than hardheaded economic criteria should allow. Why? Because President Robert McNamara and his in-house rural-development lobby want to push the pace on peasant co-operative agricultural ventures, convinced, against the advice of some of the bank's own economists and many Third World leaders, that a stable and equitable Third World implies a healthy rural economy.

Moreover, McNamara is impressed by President Nyerere's idealistic grass-roots-type leadership. But, for the sake of the doubters, the bank has produced estimates to show that Tanzanian peasant farmers will yield the Tanzanians an economic rate of return comparable with more conventional urban-based projects. The figures, although certainly not "cooked," are subject to wide margins of error. Tanzania's inefficiency will make nonsense of the World Bank's million, have more the thing else focused the debate whether the bank's aid are economic or political rare board poll, the Sean countries voted against it and four other European abstained on the ground: should not be given to repressive regime.

(This is the first of sums on the World E human rights legisla

The International Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may receive their letters but will be given to the signed and bearing the letter's complete address.

Arms Sales and Israel

By Anthony Lewis

Supporters of Israel now seem to be doing that the Carter administration is about to use the threat of arms cutbacks to force agreement to such a settlement. There is some historical basis for concern about the use of U.S. arms supplies as a policy lever. After Henry Kissinger's step-by-step diplomacy ran into Israeli resistance in March 1975, President Ford ordered a review of our Middle East policy—and that was plainly a Kissinger device to put pressure on Israel.

But the Carter administration's policy is, by all appearances, the opposite effect. It aims to encourage Israel to step into the relative unknown of long-term peace arrangements by reinforcing assurances of U.S. reliability as a security resource. The administration has been forthcoming on Israeli arms requests with the one exception of the cluster bomb, and there the decision was to try to limit the spread of that new weapon altogether.

In fact, it may be just as well that we have the curious business of the arms hullabaloo from Israel now, empty as it is of any factual basis. For it gives fair warning of the U.S. resolve that will be needed to lead toward settlement in the Middle East.

For years it has been clear that there could be no settlement without U.S. guidance. President Carter and Secretary of State Vance are daring, as their predecessors did not, to suggest the broad terms for peace. It could be the most important business they attempt, foreign policy. Americans should recognize the concern it raises in Israel—but not be distracted.

In a column in Marc savagery of the Khmer regime in Cambodia, from an article in York Review of Books Lacouture: a review of bodge, Année Zéro, by Fonchaud Lacouture, authority on Indochina, acknowledged errors in it and I should note two reflected in the column.

Lacouture wrote that dian government documented local officials to enemies of the regime, "their offspring until one." The Fonchaud book attribute this language to official text but said it was "mold" of justification given for suppression, such slogans as, "It is not our fault, it is yours," pulled up by the roots.

The Lacouture review referred to the Khmer Rouge "eliminated" one of their own population chad wrote that, out of claud of about 7 million, mainly more than 5. Cambodians died in the war was ended. Lacouture acknowledged that the so death figures are "questi

In his corrective letter New York Review, Le makes clear that he can't believe the record of Rouge rule to be a grisly I do. He writes: "The revolutionaries in Cambodia locked their country away the eyes of the world, and many of their pop coauthors on news cattle, problems that presents life is that of the life of a

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Year's Election in Doubt

Fraser's Popularity Slumps Australia's Woes Mount

By Fox Butterfield

ERRA, May 12 (NYT)—A half after Malcolm Fraser's victory as Prime Minister with the greatest major-
Australian history, he has
under increasing criticism
seemingly inconsistent
for ineffectual efforts to
the country's once boom-
only.
result, where Mr. Fraser's
Parliament seemed vir-
massive only a few
ago, there is now mount-
ing that his Liberal
party government may
to defeat in the next
election, scheduled for
next year. Recent public
polls show the coalition
opposition Labor party
even. The Liberals, how-
ever, have an enormous 91-
majority in Parliament.
current reversal is all the
more remarkable because Mr.
Fraser, a tall, dark, aloof man
seemingly held conservative
as elected in 1975 on the
promise to resolve the coun-
try's economic malaise. It had
been widely expected that
the Labor government of
Minister Gough Whitlam,
overspent on pioneering
economic reforms.
rolonged economic slump,
lation running at 13.6 per-
cent the last year and un-
employment at near record levels.
intensified an antago-
nizing Australia's powerful
businessmen and the gov-
ernment.
Dismissal Issue
hostility became an im-
pact in national politics
when the country's gov-
ernor, Sir John Kerr,
dismissed Mr. Whitlam
ough he held a majority
ver house of Parliament.
tion has bedeviled Mr.

ke Set Today Union Rejects r in Sweden

SKOLM, May 12 (UPI)—

union representing white-
workers in central wage
ions today rejected a
rs' proposal and said that
affecting retail stores,
and domestic air traffic
rt tomorrow.
Confederation of Trade
representing 800,000 blue-
workers, and the Swedish
ers Federation accepted
posal, but the Private
d Office Workers Associa-
with 500,000 members, re-
the plan, saying it did not
enough to low-income

s unions said the offer

a 3 to 5-per-cent decrease
income because of the
cost of living.
two unions negotiated
for the first time in
rs. Because of the split
n, the employers asked the
ors to wait until Monday
deciding what to do next.
unions represent one-third
Swedish work force.
the agreement, the
dler workers will receive a
cent wage increase. White-
workers were offered 2.3
nt.

Protests Seizing Official by Russia

OW, May 12 (AP)—The

nassy has protested to the
Foreign Ministry over the
r detention of a U.S. offi-
nd his wife at Tashkent
t in Soviet Central Asia,
s said yesterday.
protest was delivered to
officials after the couple,
nd Mrs. Paul Smith, were
to return to Moscow. The
s said that Mr. Smith was
7 officials in Tashkent that
sport was not in order.

n Mine Toll at 25

YO, May 12 (AP)—The

of eight trapped miners
recovered early today,
the toll of dead to 23 in
lay's apparent gas explosion
coal mine on Hokaido,
s northernmost major is-
police reported.



Malcolm Fraser

cheaper—pleasing farmers and
miners. Mr. Fraser's constituents
—but forced up the cost of im-
ports, adding to consumer costs.
The government has since reval-
ued the Australian dollar about
a dozen times in an effort to find
a suitable rate.
The Prime Minister has also
pushed a new proposal for a
wage-price freeze despite union
opposition. To bring the unions
into line, he threatened to use
troops to stop a strike by oil-
truck drivers, and has introduced
legislation to give the government
the right to halt some work stop-
pages.

Fraser Warns Strikers

ADELAIDE, Australia, May 12
(UPI)—Mr. Fraser said today
that, if air traffic controllers did
not return to work by the end of
this week, Parliament would be
re-assembled Monday to pass
emergency legislation to end the
six-day-old strike.

At a press conference after a
six-hour emergency Cabinet
meeting, Mr. Fraser said, "The
legislation has been drafted for
some time and I can promise you
that it will be effective in over-
coming the air controllers dis-
pute."

Parliament is in recess in pre-
paration for a national vote on
May 21 for a proposed change in
the Constitution.
Mr. Fraser said that because
of the strike, 26,700 Australians
were awaiting flights out of
Australia and more than 25,000
others had been stranded over-
seas.

House Unit Fails To Back Carter On Plutonium

WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP).

The House Science Committee
refused yesterday, at least for
the moment, to go along with
President Carter's request to put
off construction of a fast-breeder
nuclear power plant fueled by
plutonium. The committee voted
35-12 to allow the project to
continue.

Mr. Carter originally had pro-
posed proceeding with the dem-
onstrator fast-breeder power
plant at Clinch River, Tenn., but
at a slower rate than requested
by the Ford administration. Last
month, however, Mr. Carter
called for an indefinite delay.

The committee voted yester-
day to keep the President's origi-
nal \$150-million request in the
\$6.5-billion energy research and
development bill, but with the
understanding that further hear-
ings will be held before the bill
goes to the House floor and that
the committee may take another
vote.

Rep. Walter Flowers, D-Ala.,
subcommittee chairman who
proposed this course, said the
committee action placed it in a
"neutral" position and did not
reject the President's request.

Lebanon Clashes Reportedly Kill 4

BEIRUT, May 12 (UPI)—

Lebanese rightist militiamen and
Palestinian guerrillas fought ar-
tillery and tank battles in sec-
tions of southern Lebanon early
today, travelers from the region
said.

Preliminary reports said that
four persons were killed and
seven wounded.

Palestinian and leftist sources
in the region said Israeli gun-
ners gave the rightists artillery
cover and "bombed our posi-
tions."

Libya Confirms Loss Of Pilot Over Egypt

BEIRUT, May 12 (UPI)—

Libya confirmed yesterday that
one of its trainee-pilots was lost
along with his French-made
propeller aircraft on Saturday,
but it denied Egyptian charges
that the man was an air force
cadet who had defected to Egypt.
The announcement on Libya
radio warned Egypt to return
the pilot and his plane imme-
diately or else he would be held
responsible for his safety.

Trade Official Says U.S.S.R. Seeks to Import Iranian Oil

TEHRAN, May 12 (AP)—The
Soviet Union, the world's biggest
oil producer, has approached the
Iranian government about the
possibility of importing oil from
Iran, a Soviet trade official said
today.

The Soviet overture may give
credence to a recent CIA report
that claimed Soviet oil produc-
tion would decline within a few
years and the Soviet Union
would face an energy crisis.

At a news conference, Vladimir
Mitrovtch, trade attaché in the
Soviet Embassy here, said that

in exchange for oil the Russians
had offered to supply electrical
power to Iran. He did not dis-
close the amount of oil that
would be involved.

Iran and the Soviet Union have
already signed an agreement by
which the Iranians are supplying
30 billion cubic feet of natural
gas annually to the Soviet Union.

This was the first time the
Russians have suggested import-
ing oil from Iran. Mr. Mitro-
vtch said the Russians have
been importing oil from Libya,
Iraq and Syria.

The CIA report, issued last
month, predicted that sharp
decline in domestic Soviet oil
production would force Moscow
to compete with the United
States and Western Europe for
oil from the Gulf. The study
said Soviet oil production might
peak as early as next year and
certainly by the early 1980s.

Proven Soviet reserves total
between 30 billion and 35 billion
barrels, roughly comparable to
those of the United States, the
CIA report said.

The Russians produce about 10
million barrels of crude oil a day.
Iran produces about 6 million
barrels a day.

Polish Dissidents Say 2 Journalists Were Dismissed

WARSAW, May 12 (Reuters)—

Two leading members of a new
Polish dissident group, the Move-
ment for the Defense of Human
and Civil Rights, have been re-
moved from their journalism jobs,
a spokesman for the group said
today.

He said that Leszek Moczulski,
one of the group's two main
spokesmen, was fired two days
ago from his job as a writer for
the Warsaw illustrated weekly,
Stolica. The other man, Kazimierz
Janusz, was dismissed last
week as deputy editor of the
magazine Przegląd Techniczny.

The movement, which was
formed in March, today issued
the text of a letter to parliament
charging that the "illegal strug-
gle against God and the church
in Poland" contradicted the gov-
ernment's commitments under the
UN human rights covenants.

The letter called for immediate
permits to be granted for con-
struction of churches and other
religious buildings. It also de-
manded that the church have its
own daily newspaper and radio
and television time.



Ne Win

Russians Claim U.S. Radio Staffs Supported Nazis

MOSCOW, May 12 (UPI)—A

Soviet newspaper today accused
five employees of Radio Free Eu-
rope and Radio Liberty of being
World War II traitors who turned
against the Soviet Union to
aid Nazi forces.

The charges were part of an
intensified Soviet campaign
against the station, which are
financed by the U.S. government
and broadcast to the Soviet
Union and Eastern Europe.

After President Carter's re-
quest to Congress for additional
funds to strengthen the station's
transmitting powers, the Soviet
Foreign Ministry on April 29 filed
a protest with the U.S. Embassy
against what it called hostile and
provocative activities of the
stations.

Krasnaya Zvezda, the official
Defense Ministry daily, said that
the staffs of both stations were
"teaming with individuals, one
shadier than another."

Even Marriage Is Good Sign In Poor, Rundown Rangoon

By George McArthur

RANGOON, May 12.—The most
encouraging news in Burma re-
cently is that the President, Gen.
Ne Win, 66, has taken a fifth
wife—a sophisticated divorcee—
and occasionally since then has
unwound a little at diplomatic
parties.

In this steaming, rundown capi-
tal, such insignificant gossip is
regarded as good news. Many
despondent Burmese grasp hope-
fully at such small signs of change
as they bump along Gen. Ne Win's
potholed "Burmese road to social-
ism." They do not regard as news
the naming of a new prime min-
ister—in this case, old-guard,
yes-man U Maung Kha.

They do note that Gen. Ne Win,
who personally and roughly broke
up a rock-band concert two years
ago, has not thrown any known
tantrums since. This is largely
attributed to his marriage to
Yadana Nat Mai, 46, a Burmese-
Australian previously married to
an Italian doctor and to a Span-
ish artist.

As first, their marriage was a
bit of an embarrassment. Under
law, she gave up her Burmese
citizenship by the foreign mar-
riages and could not legally return
to the country. That law has
been changed to allow Burmese
wives of foreigners to return home
for family visits.

To an outsider attempting to
assess conditions in Southeast
Asia's most isolated nation, it is
bewildering to find such subjects
so much on the local mind.

Within the last year, the coun-

try has had some unusual events.
There was a celebrated treason
trial that sent the country's most
popular general, Tin Oo, to jail.
There was an extraordinary col-
location of Gen. Ne Win's Burma
Socialist Program party, and a
party purge of 50,000, half of its
membership. There was a World
Bank study and a later report
which indicated that Burma's
stagnant economy might be liber-
alized. There was the firing of
Prime Minister U Sein Win and
his replacement by an undistin-
guished Cabinet member. Most
Burmese took this to mean that
the World Bank report, which the
departed Mr. U Sein Win had
supported, would be quietly ignor-
ed, as have many past reports.

Black Marketing

This left Burma pretty much
where it was before—the poor
resident of the Southeast Asia
community. It exports little more
than the tiny Portuguese colony
of Macao exports, its workers
often make only 25 cents a day,
and black marketers and smug-
glers control 70 per cent of the
economy. At a Rangoon medical
conference this year, Burma was
proclaimed as proportionally the
most smoke-bitten country in the
world with 9,000 bites and 850
fatalities annually.

Unemployment is at least 20 per
cent, and inflation is about 30 per
cent annually. A currency print-
ing plant from East Germany re-
mains inoperative because the
government is too broke to import
paper for it.

The World Bank report, which
was never made public, was a
surprising document. The World
Bank was telling a supposedly
Socialist government how a proper
Socialist state should be run.
The politely worded message was
that present management had not
been doing much of a job.
© Los Angeles Times.

Manila Holds 59 Rebels

MANILA, May 12 (Reuters)—

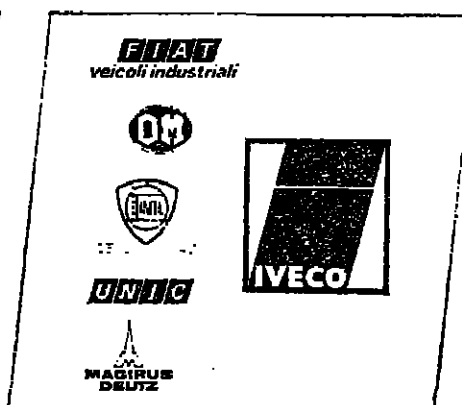
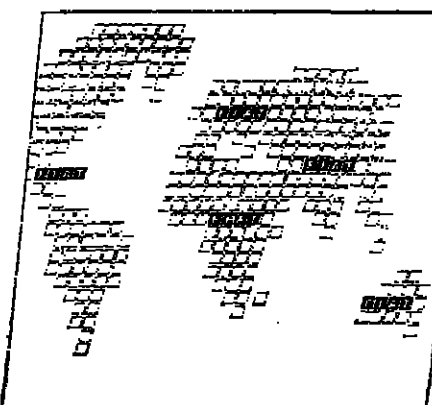
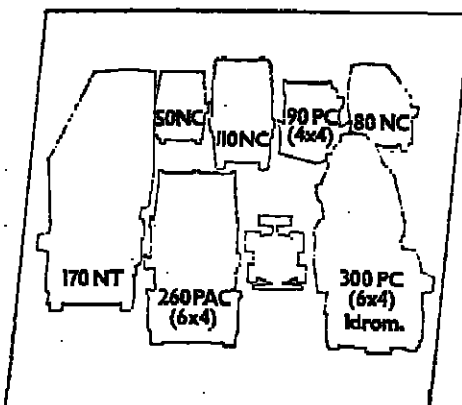
Fifty-nine guerrillas, including
six "commanders" of the Maoist
New People's Army, either sur-
rendered or were captured in a
series of clashes with govern-
ment troops last week, the De-
fense Department said today.

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JAZZ

That Old California Feeling in Provence

By Michael Zverin

PUGET-VILLE, France (INT). —Barre Phillips finds no contradiction being an avant-garde jazz musician living among the ruins of an 11th-century village with neither electricity nor telephone. "It's that old California feeling," he says.

He became attached to the softness of southern France during a season as bassist and musical director with Antoine Bourneiller's Marseilles theater company. Perhaps there was a way to combine the loose West Coast life style he grew up in with the cultural sophistication he had grown

used to while living in Europe for six years.

Soon after arriving from New York in 1969, he formed a trio with saxophonist John Surman and percussionist Stu Martin. Surman had topped all the polls in his native England and Martin had played with many big names, including Sonny Rollins. In the United States, now they wanted to create their own form of collective improvisation. It was strong music which, however, did not fit into easy categories. They did not do well financially. The group disbanded.

Phillips went on tour with Bourneiller's production of Victor

Hugo's "Angelo." His French was "zich at the time. I didn't even try and learn the text. I just played on the sound of the voices and the emotions. Before opening, we did a special run through for Jean Genet. When Bourneiller asked him what he thought, Genet answered: "The music is the best thing in it. You ought to throw out the rest and just let the cat play."

Worked With Dancer
He worked with dancer Carolyn Carlson at the Fête de l'Humanité, doing a piece in which he played three basses on stage, each representing a different personality. When Rolf Liebermann brought her to the Paris Opera, she brought Phillips with her. "She likes improvising to improvised music. I tried to match only flavors to the dancers' movements, to find different color areas for each section. That gave the dancers a great deal of elasticity inside a form."

This piece, "Il y a Juste un Instant," led to another collaboration, "Onirocratie," which won critical acclaim at the Avignon Theater Festival. . . and to a later presentation at the Paris Opera, "Wind, Water, Sand."

The summer in Avignon reinforced his desire to settle in the

south of France. Lean, individualistic, a contemporary manifestation of the classic American pioneer spirit, Phillips scouted around for land.

He ran into some young people who had once stayed in an abandoned, vandalized village called Ste. Philomène. He went to look it over. The villagers had descended from that rocky hill north of Toulon about the time of the American Revolution, when the swamp drained in the valley. The 12th-century chapel with presbytery attached was the only building still intact. Tall pines grew through the remains of roofs of houses.

Boy scouts would camp up there in the summer, hunters in winter. The Beaux Arts school of Toulon had helped maintain the place until some students dug up the chapel floor looking for bones (they found some).

Phillips spoke to the mayor of nearby Puget-Ville. His credentials, particularly the Paris Opera experience, made him a creative artist rather than a freak jazz musician in the eyes of the Socialist mayor. Despite his ponytail and Yankee nationality, it took Phillips only six months to work out an agreement for a 25-year renewable rent-free lease

in return for some guaranteed restoration and minimum guardian duty.

There are plans for a small music festival and a summer improvisation workshop. Phillips taught for the first time at the La Rochelle festival last month and learned something himself in the process: "If you consider all of music and take away what you can't play, you are left with what you can play and that is your style."

"A kid who is just beginning can't play anything. He has no style at all. It seems to me the first thing is to put him in touch with his

sound. What sound does he want to represent his personality? Once he thinks about that, even if he can only play one note, he's got a good solid place to start."

Eventually, Phillips would like to rebuild the village as an artist colony. There is no hurry. Time does not seem pressing in an 11th-century village. Anyway, there are other things keeping him busy at the moment. He is often on the road with Surman and Martin in their re-formed trio, now successful.

His wife, Mary, spends long periods alone, which can be hard

in such a lonely spot without utilities. As first it was cold and frightening. There was no running water, the roof leaked and they could hear bats at night. Now, however, they have been seduced by the environment, living so close to history.

Mary Phillips points down the hill: "That old road was built by the Romans. It's mind-blowing to think how many years those stones have been walked on. You wonder about the people who traveled over it. I see, troubadours, Crusaders. Last year, Charlie Mariano walked there playing his saxophone."

Ste. Philomène: what an avant-garde musician calls home.

Haydn Score Is Auctioned For £32,100

LONDON, May 12 (A) autographed manuscript full score of Haydn's major for "cello, violin, viola, and cello," composed in 1785, was sold yesterday for £32,100.

A Sotheby's spokesman said the price was an auction for a Haydn manuscript bought by a dealer from Sold for £32,200 was a poem written on an old of paper by Mozart. The poem by the composer up for auction.

The poem, in it reads:

These verses which I during the
Are no lies, no stunts
I have always loved
Will always
Then if my mouth
hear

Japanese Picture Banned in Belgium

BRUSSELS, May 12 (A) court here today has banned a Japanese film "The Eyes of the Gods," stating it was "aggressive porn and ordered the confiscation of copies."

The movie, which is a 1956 criminal case, a maid castrated and her employer with his wife had a work many critics on its film here in September, for two days before it closed it.

THEATER IN PARIS: A Romanian Monologue

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (INT).—There was a considerable to-do in the lobby of the Théâtre d'Orsay the other afternoon where, within the framework of the present international theater festival, "La Valse des Dames," by the Romanian Dumitru Radu Popescu, was having its Parisian premiere

in the upstairs Petit Orsay room. A group intent on obtaining the release of Paul Goma, a Romanian dissident writer recently arrested in Bucharest, invaded the theater hall with banners and balloons and milled about to collect signatures for a Goma petition. Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir and Louis Aragon have already lent their names. The demonstrators had marched first on the Romanian Embassy, but police drove them away. Thus, the "human rights" issue embroidered the theatrical occasion.

The production was directed by Virgil Tanase, a Romanian dissident in exile, but the play itself is of a nonpolitical nature. However, in totalitarian countries art for art's sake is definitely frowned upon. So this play by Popescu is probably not officially recommended. Popescu is a leading writer in his country. Two of his novels are "The Royal Chase," and he has written film scenarios.

The heart of drama is said to lie in conflict and there is little conflict in "La Valse des Dames," which reverts to the single performer of the pre-Aeschylus form. It is not by common definition a play at all, but a monologue, supported in its latter stages by a recorder as a sort of second personage.

A young washerwoman, amid her laundered sheets on clothes lines, laments her drab existence and desperation. Toward the end, she comes back as her sister, a microphone repeating some of her earlier recital. One suspects suicide is imminent, but she appears to live on.

Tanase has maneuvered the stage traffic as expansively as possible, with scenography by Radu Borsescu, and Costin Miereanu, who contributed the score for Ionescu's "L'Avenir des dans les Ombres" at the Théâtre de la Ville, composed the accompanying music.

The unhappy laundress is played by Marie-Paule André,

who as yet shows no signs of competence. It is painful to write so of a young actress, and a good-looking one at that, but poor Miss André has been imposed upon by this casting. To have accorded her such an all-important and challenging role without proper preparation was cruel. She can bring it none of the necessary nuances and shadings that would relieve its inept monotony and she has slight stage command, while her beauty is often masked by the drying wash.

Jack Fitzgerald, the American dramatist who has had several of his plays produced in English in Paris, has a new one, "Tijuana Lady," which is being performed at the Théâtre Adyar through May 21 (Saturday excepted) nightly at 8:30. There will be a special matinee Sunday at 2:30. Fitzgerald has an extraordinary acute ear for the talk of ordinary people and records and edits it amusingly. He has served as a dialogue writer in Hollywood and an earlier play of his, "Hotel Virginia," is now being filmed as "Edict for Terror."

His new comedy-drama concerns the chicaneries that transpire in the family parlor of a small Southern town after the demise of its master, who has died under circumstances that

reflect gravely on his pillar of society. His wife, with the connivance of his mother and retarded son of the estate, but is from doing so—at least when his wayward returns, having undergone a change operation and a star of porn movies.

As the devious intrigue squabbling relatives are in a series of surprises, revealing is one of the of the performance. A knock for racy chitchat apparent, though the sex-related son is a mouthed.

The acting by a precocious nonprofessional companion to carry the play. Curtiss as the anxious wife, William Doherty, wheeler-dealer son, Link riano as his aggressive wife, and Jacqueline Toman Moore as his mistress, Frederick Hodgson is ring's mainstay as the gant he-sha offspring w to root. Fitzgerald has directed to sound, overs and Wallace Potts, the rector, has shot an entrapment of a campy parody which serves as the

SHARPS AND FLATS

The Pablo Jazz Festival 77, continuing its European tour, will be in Munich May 14 at the Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums for two shows at 8 and 10 p.m. and in Paris May 17 at the Palais des Congrès, also for two shows, at 7 and 10:30 p.m. Featured will be Count Basie and his orchestra, Joe Pass, Oscar Peterson, Niels Oersted Pederson, Louis Bellson, Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis, Harry (Sweet) Edson, John Heart, Ellis Fitzgerald and the Tommy Flanagan trio.

PARIS—Lou Bennett is featured nightly at the Riverbop.

The Turkish folk group semble d'Anatolie will be at the Mithras in Paris on along with French singer Reggiani. The group has recorded three albums in name of Les Moguls and France later this year.

BORDEAUX—Count and orchestra will be at lais des Sports for two st Mar 18 at 7 and 10 p.m.

LONDON—Nell Sedaka at the Palladium May 16-18. Tony Kinsey at Lane are at Ronnie Scott two weeks starting May placing Anita O'Day.

FRANKFURT—The Glen orchestra is at the hunderthalle May 13 at 8.

MUNICH—Bob Marley at the Circus-Krone-Bau at 8 p.m.

GENEVA—Benny Bailey featured at the Popcorn May 16-18. Jimmy Wood there most evenings.

This week's top single in the United States is "I Need You" by Leo Sayer in Britain, "I Don't Want to Talk About It" by Rod Stewart and "The Rose" by Bette Midler.

Brecht Memorial

BERLIN, May 12 (Reut) The old holiday home of wright Bertolt Brecht in East of Berlin, is to be into a memorial to the wite his actress wife Helena. The ADN news agency said today. It will serve as a place for Brecht experts translators. Brecht died in and his wife in 1971.

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dit Suisse Is Cited for Laxity

Vire Dispatches

12.—The director of the government's mission said today that management of had exercised slack in the Chiasso branch in 1969 in which the managers allegedly utilized 100 million francs of the bank's funds.

Mueller, director of on's secretariat, also said today that the 363 Zurich head-credit Suisse, one of three leading com- had information that the bank was dealing in the illegal use of funds. Mueller said today that the bank's Chiasso branch was dealing in the illegal use of funds.

of the scandal month, the head-credit Suisse insisted that the bank's Chiasso branch was dealing in the illegal use of funds.

Mueller said today that the bank's Chiasso branch was dealing in the illegal use of funds.

ell Profits Up 54.6% in First Quarter

Vire Dispatches

May 12.—Net income Dutch Shell Group rose 54.6% in the first quarter of 1977, reflecting mainly increased spending on oil production and chemicals.

Capital spending for this year is to rise to 22.5 billion from 21.8 billion in 1976.

BASF Sales Rise
From Vire Dispatches

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, May 12.—Sales of the BASF world group rose 6.3 per cent to 5.4 billion deutsche marks in the first quarter of 1977.

The order inflow and sales volume in April and May "didn't measure up to expectations," he said.

Pre-tax earnings of the world group were up 3.3 per cent to 374 million DM from 362 million DM in the 1976 period, while the parent company's pre-tax earnings showed a rise of 1.8 per cent to 281 million DM from 277 million DM.

Banking Scandal Details Revealed

Texon allegedly used the money it received to shore up faltering Texon properties in Italy.

Mr. Mueller said that after an official investigation in 1969 revealed that the Chiasso branch had issued Texon a bank guarantee which was being used in a scheme to avoid taxes, Credit Suisse headquarters ordered the branch to stop this.

Mr. Kuhnmeier, who had secretly founded Texon in 1961 with 50,000 francs, sent Zurich a written acknowledgment of the "stop" order, Mr. Mueller stated.

But a year later, other Swiss banks complained to Credit Suisse headquarters that the Chiasso branch was issuing guarantees, and Zurich again told the Chiasso unit to stop.

These instructions, Mr. Mueller said, were also ignored by Mr. Kuhnmeier and his aides, who continued issuing guarantees for investments in Texon while not entering them in the appropriate books—thus avoiding the legal withholding tax.

Mr. Kuhnmeier, two of his top aides at the bank branch and the three lawyers are charged with dishonest management and forgery. Criminal investigations are continuing, as is a probe by Credit Suisse.

The bank's branch in Chiasso handled the accounts of wealthy Italians, who sent their money to Switzerland for safer investment shielded from the heavy taxes in Italy.

It is said that Texon was the

vehicle for its officers' illegal investment of 2.2 billion francs poured into risky ventures, and that unauthorized bank guarantees amounted to 1 billion francs.

Of the Credit Suisse headquarters role in Switzerland's biggest banking scandal, Mr. Mueller stated: "The general management in Zurich must be blamed for having failed to make sure its instructions were obeyed and, in particular, for having failed to take the warnings seriously."

Three Resignations

Credit Suisse honorary chairman Felix Schnidiger, chief executive Heinz Wuffli and his deputy, Serge Deminville, resigned their posts this week, although a board statement said their honor and integrity were not questioned.

Oswald Appell, Credit Suisse chairman, today declined invitations to join the boards of two major Swiss industrial corporations, the Ciba-Geigy chemicals concern in Basel and the Sulzer heavy engineering company in Zurich.

Dr. Appell requests us, among other Swiss companies with a similar intention, to withdraw his nomination for the time being, in view of the extra burden of work which events at the Chiasso branch of Credit Suisse have placed on him," a Ciba-Geigy statement said.

In Vaduz, the capital of Liechtenstein, where between 25,000 and 30,000 "letter-drop" companies exist because of the practically nonexistent taxes, the government today cleared Franz Gschli, a local lawyer and a Texon director, of any wrongdoing.

It said Texon affairs were managed from Switzerland.

Adding Less to Economic Growth Rise in Consumer Spending Is Expected to Abate in U.S.

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP-DJ)—U.S. consumer spending is expected to rise at a slower rate in coming months, analysts say.

The increases will be modest because consumers have spent so heavily in recent months that their savings have dwindled and their indebtedness has soared, according to the analysts. Consumer spending accounts for about two-thirds of all U.S. economic activity. Accordingly, it tends to set the pace for overall economic growth. Because it has risen briskly in recent months, the recovery in general has kept rolling along, despite sluggishness in other economic sectors.

"We're witnessing an end to consumer leadership in the current economic recovery," says Thomas Juster, director of the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center, which specializes in consumer-spending developments. The economist adds that if, as the Carter administration has predicted, the recovery is to be brisk in the months ahead, "the impetus will have to come from other business sectors," such as capital spending.

Evidence that consumer outlays may soon exhibit less zip can be seen in a bimonthly survey released today by the Conference Board, a nonprofit business-research group. Confidence is down a steep 5 percentage points, to only 85 per cent of its 1969-70 average.

Another finding: Fewer families plan to buy cars or homes during the next six months. An auto slowdown may already be under way. Earlier this week the Commerce Department reported that car sales dropped 4.3 per cent in April, after a robust March.

Forecasters say that a current combination of extraordinarily low saving and record debt is bound to restrict consumer outlays in coming months. Saving in the first quarter amounted to only 5 per cent of after-tax earnings, down from 5.6 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1976 and a 7-per-cent-plus rate earlier last year. The latest figure marks the lowest rate since early 1969.

Consumer installment credit rose by a record \$2.72 billion in March to about \$180 billion—12 per cent more than a year earlier. Government estimates indicate that more than 25 per cent of after-tax earnings now goes to servicing debt, compared with about 10 per cent in the years just after World War II.

In the fourth quarter of last year, when consumer spending climbed at an annual rate of 7 per cent, general economic growth was only 2.6 per cent. In the first quarter of 1977, when the spending rate was up 6.2 per cent, general growth was 5.2 per cent. Clearly, remarks Fabian Lindén, director of the Conference Board survey, consumer spending "has served to spur the recovery so far." Looking ahead, however, the picture changes.

Capital spending is expected by most forecasters to take up much of the slack. Corporate outlays for new plant and equipment rose only modestly during much of last year, but analysts foresee an impressive turnaround this year. Last week, a McGraw-Hill survey found that U.S. corporations will spend 11 per cent more, after inflation, on domestic plant and equipment projects in 1977 than they did in 1976. Statistics compiled by the Commerce Department show that capital spending has already begun to climb more strongly.

International Group Sets Up A 4-Year Aid Plan for Egypt

PARIS, May 12 (AP-DJ)—Donor countries and international organizations have approved an Egyptian request for foreign financial and other assistance during the next four years, and have committed some \$5.4 billion for 1977, Abdel Monem el-Kasbi, deputy premier for financial and economic affairs, said here today.

Speaking at the conclusion of a two-day meeting of the Consultative Group for Egypt, a session held under the auspices of the World Bank, Mr. Kasbi said that Egypt requires a total of \$13.8 billion in assistance through 1980—of which \$5.4 billion is needed this year and \$8.4 billion annually over the next 3 years.

Of this year's amount, some \$2 billion has been committed by members of the Gulf Organization for the Development of Egypt (made up of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Kuwait) and about \$1 billion from the United States, he said.

Mr. Kasbi said Egypt's total foreign debt amount to some \$10.5 billion, including \$3.7 billion owed to the Soviet Union, mainly for arms purchases. Medium and long-term debts account for \$5.7 billion, he said.

Mumir Benjenk, a World Bank vice-president, said that most of the delegates of the 13 countries

S. Africa Pullout Rejected at Ford

DETROIT, May 12 (UPI)—Ford Motor Co. stockholders today defeated overwhelmingly a proposal that would have forced the auto company to pull out of South Africa to protest that country's racial policy of apartheid. The proposal received 1.8 per cent of the 112 million shares voted at the firm's annual meeting.

Chairman Henry Ford 2d told backers of the measure that he does not condone South Africa's racial policies. With five other U.S. companies, Ford has agreed to a statement of six principles to guide operations in South Africa.

"Ford believes it has done and can do more to advance the cause of racial equality and economic and political opportunity for non-whites, and particularly for its employees, by remaining in South Africa to provide jobs and ameliorate conditions than by terminating operations and turning its back on employees there," the Ford chief executive said.

Mobil Raises Offer

LOS ANGELES, May 12 (AP-DJ)—The James Irvine Foundation said today Mobil Corp. has raised its offer for Irvine Co. to \$38.25 a share, or a total of \$321.9 million, exceeding the bid of Mobil's competitor, Taubman-Allyn-Irvine, which yesterday offered \$312.7 million.

IMF Head Asks DM, Yen Upgrading

WASHINGTON, May 12 (Reuters)—Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, today urged West Germany, Japan and other countries in a strong balance-of-payments position to allow their currencies to appreciate.

Mr. Witteveen, who was speaking in the Netherlands but whose prepared remarks were released here, said that while Germany and Japan are in a comfortable payments position, the need to reduce inflation and insure a stable basis for recovery has limited their scope for stimulating domestic demand as a means of promoting external adjustment.

"Pushing domestic expansion to the point of rekindling inflationary forces would serve neither their own interests nor those of the international adjustment process," he said. But, he added, "countries in strong payments positions will have to permit adjustment through an appreciation of their currencies and through increased flows of long-term capital exports and development aid."

At the same time, he said, countries like Britain, France and Italy—who are in a weaker payments position—will have to insure that their competitive edge is adequate to allow them to take

As Compromise On Stimulation

While exchange-rate flexibility can help in this direction, Mr. Witteveen emphasized that it has become evident that a downward exchange-rate movement "can involve a cost of its own and will not be successful unless accompanied by appropriate measures to curb domestic inflation and release resources for exports and import substitution."

Mr. Witteveen said the fund's staff estimates that the real gross national product of the industrialized countries will grow 4.5 per cent in 1977, down from last year's 5.5-per-cent increase.

He said some modest acceleration of growth is expected among the primary producing countries and the less developed countries are likely to grow at rates close to their long-term trend.

On other matters, Mr. Witteveen estimated that the real gross national product of the industrialized countries will grow 4.5 per cent in 1977, down from last year's 5.5-per-cent increase.

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Dollar Off on the 2 Currencies

LONDON, May 12 (AP-DJ)—The dollar fell sharply against the Deutsche mark and the yen in hectic trading late today.

The flurry of activity was prompted by Mr. Witteveen's remarks indicating that the mark and the yen should be effectively revalued.

One London dealer said: "This is what we all expected to hear after the summit meeting" last weekend. He said that the market was "slow to absorb" the news that the IMF would support a higher exchange rate for both the yen and the mark. But once the news spread, the dealer added, the dollar fell sharply.

Against the mark, the dollar, which had been around its overnight rate of 2.3717 DM, fell to 2.365 DM in late trading here.

The dollar also fell dramatically against the yen after reaching as high as 350.50 yen in Tokyo on panic buying after the news of the Saudi Arabian oil field fire, which could affect Japan's crude imports. In late trading here, the dollar dropped to 278.00 yen. But this was little changed from 277.95 late yesterday.

The dollar also lost against the guilders, which has been moving closely in tandem with the mark, at 2.4645 guilders, down from an overnight rate of 2.4707. The dollar also slipped against the Swiss franc at 2.5244 francs from 2.5273 francs overnight.

Against the yen, the dollar, which had been around its overnight rate of 350.50 yen, fell to 350.00 yen in late trading here.

The industrial index was down more than 5 points at its low for the day after a loss of more than 2 points yesterday.

The basic problem of the last two sessions has been rising short-term interest rates and the prospect of a rise soon in the bank's prime rate.

But the Fed report today showed that loan demand at the major New York City banks continued at a sluggish pace. Such loans fell \$179 million during the latest

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Rally Attempt Fails on the N.Y. Exchange

NEW YORK, May 12 (IHT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange today recovered, in active trading, some of yesterday's losses but late resistance led to a moderately lower closing.

Analysts attributed the relative firmness to technical factors after a sharp downturn yesterday caused by institutional liquidation of some growth stocks.

The analysts also said that the market may have gotten wind early of the U.S. money supply decrease reported at its closing by the Federal Reserve Board of New York. This diminished concern about further credit-tightening by the Fed, they said.

As many market observers had anticipated, the Federal Reserve announced after the market close that the money supply declined in the latest week. The narrow definition, M-1, dropped \$1.6 billion in the week ended May 4 while the broader-gauge M-2

fell \$1.4 billion. Sharp increases in previous weeks had led the Fed to tighten its money policy by nudging up short-term interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 1.36 at 925.64. Losses outnumbered gains 685 to 645. At 3 p.m., the D-J was off 0.76.

Volume totaled 219.8 million shares, up from 18.93 million yesterday.

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BASF Aktiengesellschaft Ludwigshafen am Rhein

We are convening our
25th Annual Meeting of Stockholders
on Thursday, June 23, 1977, 10:00 a.m.
at the BASF Feierabendhaus, Leuschnerstraße 47,
Ludwigshafen/Rhine, West Germany

Agenda

1. Presentation of the Financial Statements of BASF Aktiengesellschaft and BASF Aktiengesellschaft and its Consolidated German Subsidiaries; Presentation of the Annual Reports of BASF Aktiengesellschaft, and BASF Aktiengesellschaft and its Consolidated German Subsidiaries; Presentation of the Supervisory Board Report
2. Declaration of dividend
3. Ratification of the actions of the Supervisory Board
4. Ratification of the actions of the Board of Executive Directors
5. Authorized capital
6. Changes of Articles of Incorporation
7. Appointment of auditors for the fiscal year 1977

Shareholders entitled to participate in the Annual Meeting and to exercise their right to vote are those who have deposited their shares during normal office hours and in the prescribed form at a depositary bank before the conclusion of the Annual Meeting. Depositary banks are those specified in the "Bundesanzeiger" of the German Federal Republic No. 91 of May 13, 1977.

Depositary banks in the U. K. are:
Kleinwort, Benson Limited,
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
The deposit of shares is only effective if they are lodged by the 20th June, 1977, at the latest.

Ludwigshafen/Rhine, May 13, 1977
BASF Aktiengesellschaft
The Board of Executive Directors

BASF

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The Arab and Morgan Grenfell
Finance Company Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (Bahrain)

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

Japan International Bank Limited

Arab Bank Limited

Credit Libanais S.A.L.

Daiwa Europe N.V.

N.V. de Indonésische Overzeese Bank
(The Indonesian Overseas Bank)

Industrial Bank of Japan (Germany)

Investment Bank for Trade and
Finance LLC (Investbank) Sharjah

U.B.A.N. - Arab Japanese Finance Limited

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 12

1977	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	Prev. Close	1977	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	Prev. Close	1977	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	Prev. Close	1977	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	Prev. Close
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89	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
90	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
91	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
92	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
93	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
94	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
95	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
96	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
97	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
98	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
99	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10



'We are in good trim to meet any changing circumstances'

'We have, in spite of the financial pressures on us, invested more capital than ever before and certainly more than many other comparable technically-oriented concerns. In 1976 we spent £50 million in the United Kingdom and a further £17 million overseas. This investment was made even though large sectors of UK capacity remained under-utilised. This expenditure, together with our longer-term plans and our current capital commitments, are clear signs of our confidence and our readiness to deal with the future, whatever form it may take. We have shown our flexibility before and we are in good trim now to meet any changing circumstances. Group sales for the year are expected to show some increase in volume on those of 1976 and this should enable benefits from the considerable expenditure on modernisation and replacement in recent years to be reflected in profits.'

Barrie Heath
Group Chairman

OUR RESULTS IN 1976

1976	1975	1976	1975
£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions
Total Group sales	1,214.2	1,185.7	1,036.6
Of which sales by overseas companies were	483.1	369.7	47.6
Exports from the UK (goods and services)	203.4	143.8	41.9
Profit before tax	78.8	69.7	83.0
Dividends	15.7	14.3	42.0
Earnings per share	24.8p	16.8p	
- on earnings of the year			
- on earnings prior to additional depreciation	37.6p	30.3p	

OUR WORLDWIDE INTERESTS

GKN is the largest user of steel in the UK and one of the world's largest engineering groups, employing 108,000 people, 34,000 of them overseas. In ten years we have built up a substantial business in Continental Europe - with sales last year of £346 million, only £10 million less than GKN's total worldwide sales in 1966. We manufacture also in Australasia, India, southern Africa and North & South America. The Group's various trading operations and 1976 results are briefly as follows:-

AUTOMOTIVE COMPONENTS
Sales £639 million. Trading surplus £52 million.
We are one of the largest suppliers to the world automotive industries. Our products include drive and propeller shafts, axles, clutches, crankshafts, universal and cv joints, tractor and truck cabs, bumpers, chassis frames, wheels, bearings, camshafts, connecting rods, valve rockers, push rods, fasteners, etc.

PRIMARY METAL PRODUCTS
Sales £275 million. Trading surplus £23 million.
Production of alloy and carbon steels, mostly supplied to other Group companies for forging into components and for re-rolling and processing into bars, strip, section and wire rod; re-rolled and bright steel products; aluminium smelting.

GENERAL AND CIVIL ENGINEERING PRODUCTS & SERVICES
Sales £476 million. Trading surplus £15 million.
We are one of the leading fastener manufacturers in the world. We make welding equipment, plastics machinery, furnaces, steel laminations, tubular welding fittings, extruded aluminium products and filtration equipment. Construction services include foundations, air conditioning, locks, hinges and builders' hardware. We act as main contractors for 'turn-key' projects and execute contracts for plant and factories using Group know-how.

WHOLESALE AND INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION
Sales £294 million. Trading surplus £18 million.
GKN has one of the principal steel stockholding and fastener and hardware distributing organisations in the United Kingdom with subsidiary activities in Europe. This includes flat rolled, stainless, tube, profile and general steel; automotive accessories and parts; fasteners, tools and hardware. We operate a national pallet hire pool and we provide vending machines and services.

If you would like a copy of the 1976 Annual Report please write to:-
Guest Keen & Nettelfolds Limited, Group Headquarters
P.O. Box 55, Smethwick, Warley, West Midlands B66 2RZ
Tel: 021-558 3131 Telex: 336321
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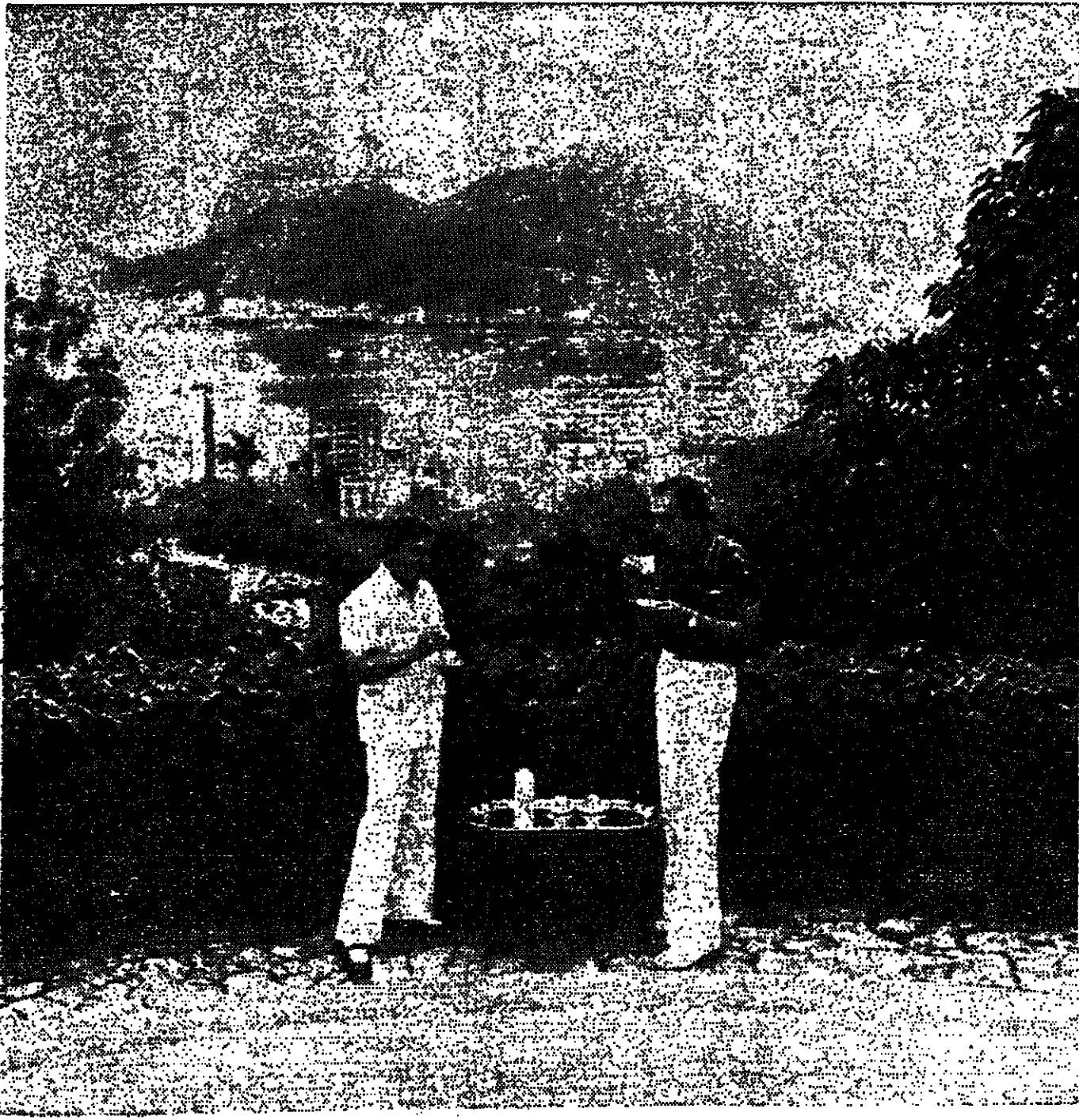
Flash...Paris Bourse

COMPANY	INDUS.	1976-77 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE MAY 12	1976-77 HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHARE - 76, 75	SHRS. OUTST. ('000)	LATEST COMPANY N
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	397 - 237	244.20	244 - 237	3	6.1	42.3 - 82.14 - 85.80	9,549	As of June 1, Aquitaine Co. div. payment: 80.22 per sh.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS.	Insurance	318 - 207.50	224.50	224 - 222	8	4.9	9.94 - 12.97 - 28.22	2,623	AGP S.A.-Cie du Midi me April 1976 Group already held
BOUYGUES	Construct.	305 - 240	282	279.50 - 301	12	6.2	47.30 - 50.73 - 25.92	600	Expected group turnover Fr. 3 billion (vs. 2.7 b. 75)
BSN GERVAIS DANONE.	Glass, food	734 - 342	380	378 - 346	11	6.4	180 - 22.28 - 24.93	2,332	Net profit of 92.3 MF in 4/10/76 FR. loss in 75.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping	208 - 129	122.50	124 - 129	8	8.3	9.38 - 14.84 - 16.41	1,466	Airline subsidiary UTA div 76 = Fr. 5.30 (vs. Fr. 5 in 75)
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE...	Public works	152 - 81.70	84.80	85.10 - 81.70	5	8.4	9.74 - 11.18 - 16.02	1,672	FEREAS subsidiary turnover

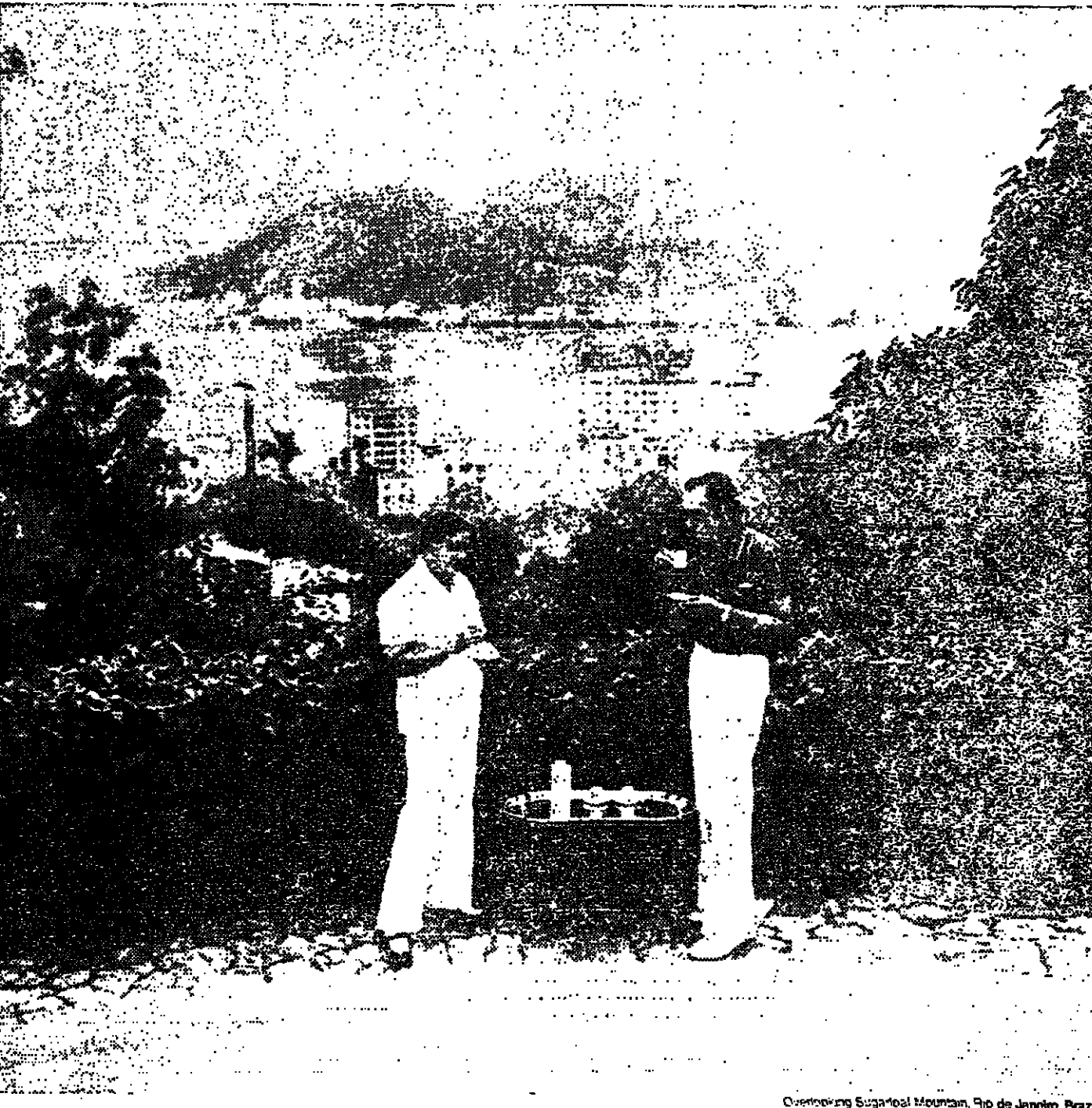
38°c	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	SIRegP	1.04	50	304	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ +
72 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Salant	.32	5	18	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
17 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sambos	.43	7	365	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$

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(Continued on next page)



—A diferença entre o Chemical Bank e os outros grandes bancos internacionais norte-americanos não está no dinheiro. Está em sua capacidade de agir.—



"The difference between Chemical Bank and the other large U.S. international banks isn't money. It's resourcefulness."

More than money. In any language. **CHEMICAL BANK**

Office: New York, N.Y. Bahrain, Beirut, Birmingham, Bogota, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Caracas, Channel Islands, Chicago, Dubai, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Jakarta, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Milan, Monrovia, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Francisco, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto, Vienna, Zurich

U.S. Commodity Prices

T2-Cash		CORN (5,000 bu)	
Arbuka's	May	2.2915	2.43 2.39
York were:	Jun	2.2915	2.43 2.39
Thru. To be	Sep	2.43	2.48 2.40
	Dec	2.4746	2.5115 2.4746
	Mar	2.5115	2.5115 2.4746
	May	2.60	2.6246 2.5954
	SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)		
1.3500	May	9.18	9.2374 9.04
1.90	Jun	9.27	9.3049 9.26
.28	Aug	9.16	9.2374 9.04
.375	Sep	7.79	7.79 7.77
	Nov	7.15	7.15 7.15
\$48.00	Jan	7.20	7.20 7.19
\$10.10	Mar	7.15	7.15 7.15
72-72	May	7.29	7.44 7.29
88-85	Jun	7.30	7.44 7.29
.31			
71.745	SOYBEAN OIL (100 lb)		
4.3743	May	30.00	30.00 30.00
7.00	Jun	30.00	30.00 30.00
3.7734	Jul	30.40	30.45 30.11
4.51	Aug	30.20	30.40 30.00
4.78	Sep	27.65	27.65 27.65
147.30	Oct	27.50	27.75 27.2
	Nov	26.20	26.20 26.20
	Jan	25.90	26.20 25.2
\$34.5P	Mar	25.75	25.75 25.75
\$29.5P	May	25.45	25.45 25.2
	Jul	25.45	25.45 25.2
	SOYBEAN MEAL (100 lb)		
	May	227.50	244.29 215.0
	Jun	231.00	231.00 231.0
	Jul	261.80	261.80 254.8
	Aug	226.00	226.00 222.8
	Sep	260.00	260.00 257.7
	Oct	195.00	195.00 190.1
	Nov	195.00	195.00 190.1
	Dec	195.00	195.00 190.1
	Jan	195.00	195.00 190.1

20	2.78	9.72
25	2.80	9.74
30	2.82	9.76
35	2.84	9.78
40	2.86	9.80
45	2.88	9.82
50	2.90	9.84
55	2.92	9.86
60	2.94	9.88
65	2.96	9.90
70	2.98	9.92
75	3.00	9.94
80	3.02	9.96
85	3.04	9.98
90	3.06	10.00
95	3.08	10.02
100	3.10	10.04
105	3.12	10.06
110	3.14	10.08
115	3.16	10.10
120	3.18	10.12
125	3.20	10.14
130	3.22	10.16
135	3.24	10.18
140	3.26	10.20
145	3.28	10.22
150	3.30	10.24
155	3.32	10.26
160	3.34	10.28
165	3.36	10.30
170	3.38	10.32
175	3.40	10.34
180	3.42	10.36
185	3.44	10.38
190	3.46	10.40
195	3.48	10.42
200	3.50	10.44
205	3.52	10.46
210	3.54	10.48
215	3.56	10.50
220	3.58	10.52
225	3.60	10.54
230	3.62	10.56
235	3.64	10.58
240	3.66	10.60
245	3.68	10.62
250	3.70	10.64
255	3.72	10.66
260	3.74	10.68
265	3.76	10.70
270	3.78	10.72
275	3.80	10.74
280	3.82	10.76
285	3.84	10.78
290	3.86	10.80
295	3.88	10.82
300	3.90	10.84
305	3.92	10.86
310	3.94	10.88
315	3.96	10.90
320	3.98	10.92
325	4.00	10.94
330	4.02	10.96
335	4.04	10.98
340	4.06	11.00
345	4.08	11.02
350	4.10	11.04
355	4.12	11.06
360	4.14	11.08
365	4.16	11.10
370	4.18	11.12
375	4.20	11.14
380	4.22	11.16
385	4.24	11.18
390	4.26	11.20
395	4.28	11.22
400	4.30	11.24
405	4.32	11.26
410	4.34	11.28
415	4.36	11.30
420	4.38	11.32
425	4.40	11.34
430	4.42	11.36
435	4.44	11.38
440	4.46	11.40
445	4.48	11.42
450	4.50	11.44
455	4.52	11.46
460	4.54	11.48
465	4.56	11.50
470	4.58	11.52
475	4.60	11.54
480	4.62	11.56
485	4.64	11.58
490	4.66	11.60
495	4.68	11.62
500	4.70	11.64
505	4.72	11.66
510	4.74	11.68
515	4.76	11.70
520	4.78	11.72
525	4.80	11.74
530	4.82	11.76
535	4.84	11.78
540	4.86	11.80
545	4.88	11.82
550	4.90	11.84
555	4.92	11.86
560	4.94	11.88
565	4.96	11.90
570	4.98	11.92
575	5.00	11.94
580	5.02	11.96
585	5.04	11.98
590	5.06	12.00
595	5.08	12.02
600	5.10	12.04
605	5.12	12.06
610	5.14	12.08
615	5.16	12.10
620	5.18	12.12
625	5.20	12.14
630	5.22	12.16
635	5.24	12.18
640	5.26	12.20</

152.30	156.50	Copper wire bars:			
152.30	156.50	spot	817	817.5	
152.30	156.50	3 months	838	838.5	
152.30	156.50	Cathodes: spot	807	807	
152.30	156.50	3 months	828	828	
152.30	156.50	Tin: spot	5,715	5,720	
152.30	156.50	3 months	5,810	5,815	
152.30	156.50	Lead: spot	2,648	2,648	
152.30	156.50	3 months	2,611	2,615	
152.30	156.50	Zinc: spot	248.00	248.00	
152.30	156.50	3 months	238.50	239	
152.30	156.50	Silver: spot	275.20	275.20	
152.30	156.50	3 months	263.80	264	

London Com.			
	High	Low	Clas
(Bld-4)			
SUGAR			
Aug 134	132.25	133.50-131	
Oct 138.95	135.50	138.125-131	
Dec 141	138.50	140.45-141	
Mar 145.50	142.75	143.25-144	
May 146.50	143.75	145.00-146	
Oct 147	145.00	146.50-147	
Dec 148	146.25	147.75-148	
Mar 149.50	146.75	148.25-149	
May 150.25	147.50	149.00-150	
COCCA			
Aug 2410	2360	2395-240	
Oct 2410	2395	2440-245	
Dec 2410	2415	2460-247	
Mar 2410	2435	2480-249	
May 2410	2455	2500-251	
Oct 2410	2475	2520-253	
Dec 2410	2495	2540-255	
Mar 2410	2515	2560-257	
May 2410	2535	2580-259	
Oct 2410	2555	2600-261	
Dec 2410	2575	2620-263	
Mar 2410	2595	2640-265	
May 2410	2615	2660-267	
Oct 2410	2635	2680-269	
Dec 2410	2655	2700-271	
Mar 2410	2675	2720-273	
May 2410	2695	2740-275	
Oct 2410	2715	2760-277	
Dec 2410	2735	2780-279	
Mar 2410	2755	2800-281	
May 2410	2775	2820-283	
Oct 2410	2795	2840-285	
Dec 2410	2815	2860-287	
Mar 2410	2835	2880-289	
May 2410	2855	2900-291	
Oct 2410	2875	2920-293	
Dec 2410	2895	2940-295	
Mar 2410	2915	2960-297	
May 2410	2935	2980-299	
Oct 2410	2955	3000-301	
Dec 2410	2975	3020-303	
Mar 2410	2995	3040-305	
May 2410	3015	3060-307	
Oct 2410	3035	3080-309	
Dec 2410	3055	3100-311	
Mar 2410	3075	3120-313	
May 2410	3095	3140-315	
Oct 2410	3115	3160-317	
Dec 2410	3135	3180-319	
Mar 2410	3155	3200-321	
May 2410	3175	3220-323	
Oct 2410	3195	3240-325	
Dec 2410	3215	3260-327	
Mar 2410	3235	3280-329	
May 2410	3255	3300-331	
Oct 2410	3275	3320-333	
Dec 2410	3295	3340-335	
Mar 2410	3315	3360-337	
May 2410	3335	3380-339	
Oct 2410	3355	3400-341	
Dec 2410	3375	3420-343	
Mar 2410	3395	3440-345	
May 2410	3415	3460-347	
Oct 2410	3435	3480-349	
Dec 2410	3455	3500-351	
Mar 2410	3475	3520-353	
May 2410	3495	3540-355	
Oct 2410	3515	3560-357	
Dec 2410	3535	3580-359	
Mar 2410	3555	3600-361	
May 2410	3575	3620-363	
Oct 2410	359		

[illegible]

	Charm S&P	Johanni Jansz
	Crown Zell	Kroehling
17%	Deyn Ind	L. B. Fdn
12	+ %	Lilly Etl
26%	+ %	Mafrahn Oil
4%	- %	Masco Co
17%	- %	Masenne
8	+ %	Maseno Cx
28	+ %	Mobil Home
9%	+ %	NDIST 423ip
2,350,000		Natind pIA
219,000		Nelring nPS
	Ganett Co	Oil Corp
	GAPac	Petrolene
	GRUPAC	Philes Dod

| Goff On | Polaroid

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12
13				14			15	16				
17				18				19				
20				21			22	23				
	24	25					26					
	27						28			29	30	31
32					33	34				35		
36					37					38		
39				40					41			
42			43				44	45				
		46					47					
48	49	50				51	52			53	54	55
56					57	58				59		
60					61					62		
63						64				65		

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Name _____
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	O	F			G	F	
ALGABITE	17	62	Clear		MADRID	24	71 Clear
AMSTERDAM	17	62	Cloudy		MILWAU.	24	73 Showers
ANKARA	19	66	Clear		MILAN	21	70 Cloudy
ANTWERP	19	66	Cloudy		MONTREAL	14	37 Cloudy
BEIRUT	20	74	Clear		MOSCOW	22	72 Cloudy
BELGRADE	20	68	Clear		MUNICH	22	72 Cloudy
BERLIN	20	68	Cloudy		NEW YORK	18	64 Clear
BRUSSELS	18	63	Showers		NICE	17	63 Clear
BUCHAREST	18	63	Overcast		OSAKA	22	72 Cloudy
BUDAPEST	—	—	Unavailable		PARIS	15	39 Variable
CANBERRA	22	73	Clear		PRAGUE	22	72 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	22	73	Unavailable		REIMS	22	72 Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	32	90	Clear		SOFIA	15	60 Showers
DUBLIN	11	62	Showers		STOCKHOLM	8	46 Showers
EDINBURGH	8	46	Rain		TEHRAN	—	Unavailable
ELIZABETH	19	66	Cloudy		TOLEDO	21	71 Clear
FRANKFURT	18	64	Overcast		TOKYO	23	77 Clear
GENEVA	21	70	Showers		TUNIS	23	77 Cloudy
HELSINKI	21	70	Cloudy		VIENNA	23	73 Cloudy
HOUSTON	21	70	Cloudy		WASHINGTON	21	67 Cloudy
ISTANBUL	22	84	Clear		WASHINGTON	21	67 Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Clear		ZURICH	18	64 Cloudy
LISBON	19	66	Clear				
LONDON	19	66	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: 1200, GMT, and 1200, CANT.)
 at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

The net asset values quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds House with the exception of some Swiss funds which are based on Swiss prices.			
Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FET: (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (m)-monthly; (r)-regularly; (i)-irregularly.			
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(d) Barcbond.....	SF600.01	(w) Alexander Fund.....	\$5.70
(d) Combaf.....	SP594	(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AICF).....	\$1.00
(d) Combaf.....	SP594	(w) Audial Sec. Fd.....	\$1.00
(d) Stockstar.....	SP561	(w) Brovafund.....	\$12.40
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.		(d) Capital Rentinvest.....	LF1 22.25
(d) CSF Fund.....	SF24.90	(d) Citadel Fund.....	\$2.50
(d) ITF Fund N.Y.....	\$1.65	(d) Credit Suisse Ind. Fd.....	\$2.50
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		(d) Convert Fd. Int. A Certs.....	\$2.50
(w) Capital Int'l.....	\$12.10	(d) Convert Fd. Int. B Certs.....	\$2.50
(w) Capital Int'l S.A.L.....	\$1.65	(d) Convert Fd. Int. C Certs.....	\$2.50
CREDIT SUISSE		(d) Convert Fd. Int. D Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) Actions Suisse.....	SP257.25	(d) Convert Fd. Int. E Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) Garcof.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. F Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. G Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. H Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. I Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. J Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. K Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. L Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. M Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. N Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. O Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. P Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. Q Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. R Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. S Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. T Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. U Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. V Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. W Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. X Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. Y Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. Z Certs.....	\$2.50
(d) G.S. Bond-Fair.....	SP594	(d) Convert Fd. Int. AA Certs.....	\$2.50
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"HAPPY families are all alike," wrote Tolstoy at the beginning of "Anna Karenina." "But each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way." And so he established a tenet of epic family misery that has made writers rich and readers contented through numberless pages.

At the beginning of "The Thorn Birds," its author, too, establishes firmly that unhappiness is to follow, though she lures us with the promise of at least one good time as well. She recounts a little parable, the legend of a bird that sings just once in its short life before proceeding to immortality. The bird's last, sharpest thorn it can find: "For the best is only bought at the cost of great pain."

It all sounds promisingly dreadful, if a little corny (rhymes with thorny), and while I don't entirely agree with Tolstoy on the unique qualities of family misery, the parable and the ties of the chronicles of family misery that can seem so dismally similar—I am here to testify that "The Thorn Birds" is a success both in terms of unhappiness and of uniqueness.

It is set in Australia, which, just for starters, is a continent that the remoteness of the Australian landscape might be a liability, but it turns out to be quite marvelous. At the time that the Cleary family arrives at Drogheda, the Victorian manor in New South Wales which is to serve as their Tara, the author, Colleen McCullough, draws a few colorful reactions to Australian wildlife—the leaping kangaroos, the great wingless racing emus, the wild pigs, the wild dingo dogs, the giant lizards, the snakes: the parrots, kookaburras, budgerigars, and endless varieties of usually unpleasant insects. Once she has set the scene, the author moves on, preferring to emphasize the grotesque, the cheap, the flies and dust, but for the reader that strange environment is established, and, like the other strangenesses of the book, accepted.

The story is that of Fiona and Paddy Cleary and their nine children, particularly of their only daughter, Meggie. There are very few outside characters: Paddy's rich and malicious sister, the owner of Drogheda, Meggie's husband, later also a child, and a few priests and local characters. And Father, later Cardinal, Ralph De Braccasart.

Very few novels spotlight a Roman Catholic priest as a sex symbol, but Father Ralph's bravura performance in this one rivals the landscape for originality. Later, when he is simply young, frankly I can't think of a single current actor who is good-looking, suave, aristocratic, sexy and intelligent enough to bring him to the screen (as, surely, he will be brought). And, of course, he is out of the running, which gives the author plenty of opportunity to describe him as an opportunist. Quite early in the novel, she gives us a scene in which Father Ralph

stands naked and laze in full view of a cheerful old woman who is waiting for him. I defy reader to get over a titillated quiver or

But she will have long time for satisfaction: that unique quality novel lies in the sexual deprivation—lot of every character, by necessity, I Clearys, who make it sible. Priests and more or less cell novels, but Miss M ruthless even wild woman who is seduced to get a little fun. Not one of Meggie's ever loses his virgin as we know, and I husband has what's an almost paternal heterosexual drive, which is not the way. The only other the book is cripple when the author n to make Meggie's da woman." In the sense, the poor got eight years before we get her lover. The dead!

Lest you think t Cullough is simply assure you that sh what she is up to. I the house there are activities at all Th dock creatures—literally sterile. . . a nuisance. So Dr with any station bull, a wild and whose pen was at bounds. . . The d kennelled and chain was there time t pigs. . .

This, mind you, is another stiffling e which gorgeous I must explain some of life to a dumbly year-old Meggie, an have bothered to . . . Of course, she do I slow tease must e to something, and wouldn't dream of suspense, but re: every bird does. At its moment: "Dying its own agony to lark and the high superlative song. . . . There was a w to listen, and God smiles."

Pretty heavy stuff I should add she wait for this mome whoopee, we get treats—violent deal crafted betrayals, sacrifice, manly va was a man who g good, solidly inbriga tion about Aus Women, in case guessed, have a k Australia, unless t very rich.

To expect "The to be a Great Bo must be. There a with it, it stood c contrivances and e to dismiss it w wrong. On its ow a fine, long, abso book. It offers t throb since Rhett of . . . erotic color, Tolstoy's unappg good deal of action. Of its t honest book.

By Alan

In the auction shown, the double to two spades was negative, suggesting values in the unbid suits. South felt that his hand was too strong in playing values for a simple rebid of two hearts and jumped to three hearts. This landed him in a 10-trick contract with four top losers, but luckily for him the opponents were not aware of the fact.

West cashed his two club winners and quite naturally shifted to the spade jack, an essential play if East held the spade king and the diamond ace. He had no reason to think his partner held both top diamonds, and if that was the case, those tricks could presumably wait. The only apparent danger

a remote one, was that he held a king-queen spades with seven, in which case the ace could be reached with the king for a diamond discarding spade ace.

There was an obscure danger for us South proceeded to cash the ace of spades. He won the trick with the king and rounded off trumps to the position:

NORTH
♠ A S 4
♥ K Q
♦ Q J
♣ —

WEST
♠ 9
♥ 10
♦ 5 5
♣ J 9

SOUTH
♠ Q 5
♥ 8
♦ 8
♣ — 2

NORTH (D)
♠ A S 4 3
♥ 10 7 5
♦ Q J 10 7 4
♣ Q 3

EAST
♠ 10 7 8 2
♥ J 9 3
♦ A K S 3
♣ 8 6 5

WEST
♠ J 8
♥ 8 4 2
♦ 5 3
♣ A K J 9 7 4

SOUTH
♠ K Q 5
♥ A K A Q 7 6 3
♦ 9 3
♣ 10 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♣	2 ♣
3♦	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
4 ♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led club ace.

On the lead of the diamond, was a dummy, and East since he had to lead a spade. He did it could be throwing a winner, in the hand partner held the nine. The reason South led a low diamond, disclosed the nine of diamonds closed hand as the

Observer

Pursuit of Unhappiness

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The latest aberration in the American pursuit of happiness is the Feelgood Movement. The country is swarming with swarms from Asia, quacks from California and evangelists of sexual joy, narcotic paradise, communal contentment and dining ecstasy. Psychologists who can whip off a quick volume of tips on how to feel good 24 hours a day adorn the best-seller lists.



Baker

In the surrounding Disneyland West, gurus of Feelgood preside over groups aimed at squeezing the nasty wrinkles out of psyches yearning for a peace ineffable. Do Americans really feel as rotten as the boom in the Feelgood business suggests? I doubt it. My reservations may, of course, reflect my own biased suspicions of the Feelgood Movement. The truth is that I don't feel good most of the time and don't want to.

Moreover, I do not comprehend why anyone else should want to. I know a few rare souls who feel good as much as 20 per cent of the day, and while it does not seem to make them unhappy, it does make their company annoying. What trying by constantly reminding you that you cannot feel as good as they do.

This is not to be held against them. They can no more help feeling good for longer periods than the average person than Rubinstein can help excelling at the piano. It is a matter of genes. They were born to feel good. Most people are not.

My misgivings about Feelgoodness are heightened by the origins of its preachers. The chief exponents of psychic Feelgood tend to come from Asia, California and the psychological sciences, not one of which has an impressive record at making people feel good.

In Asia, nobody has felt good for centuries. As Edith Hamilton noted, Asian religions have always urged people not to spend themselves fretting on the problems of this world for the obvious

reason that the Asian world has mostly been a world of misery. As for California, on the other hand, while almost everybody claims to feel good about having outdoor tennis 12 months per annum, they also seem to spend most of their lives in automobiles. It is hard to believe anybody can really feel good about having hands permanently warped into the shape of steering-wheel claws.

As for what psychologists can teach the masses about feeling good, suffice it to say that their principal contribution to society so far has been the creation of those testing systems used by corporations, governments and universities to dredge out the individual's most interesting secrets for use as bludgeons against him.

If I wanted to feel good, Asia, California and psychologists would stay at the bottom of my list of tutors. It is hard to imagine any trio more likely to spoil a pleasant evening. When we toss in the apostles of hedonism—the champions of utter consumption, the proponents of total sexual winging—we have a stew to turn Christmas at Dingley Dell into a party that would make even a sociologist beg for mercy.

What the entire gang has in common is a faith in the individual servicing himself first. In this essay, "The Me Generation," Tom Wolfe observes that "Feelgoodism rests on an obsessive passion for No. 1, with each acolyte assuming that the world begins with his birth, ends with his death and can be endured only by dwelling in the nucleus of his own ego, pondering and pandering to his me."

Feelgoodists are heretics who have turned the pursuit of happiness into a search for the endless smile, the total serenity, the complete fulfillment of self, the supreme orgasm and the perfect doughnut. Society becomes a service station to supply fuel and spark plugs for easy motoring from womb to tomb.

Just thinking about it makes you feel bad. Poor Jefferson would have felt terrible had he suspected that the pursuit of happiness would come to this. I feel rather bad myself, but later I shall feel good for a while. Provided I don't try too hard.

'No drill manual has come down from the Romans so our drill is based loosely on modern-day drill but taking into account that the men are carrying shields, spears and swords, and we've made up Latin commands.'

The Roman Legion Returns to England

By Susan Smith

LONDON (Herald)—Christopher Haines's feather-trimmed helmet identifies him as the centurion of a detachment of Roman soldiers who call themselves the Ermine Street Guard.

Ermine Street is the name the Romans gave to the road they built between Gloucester and Cirencester and it's still known as that. Haines is a pig farmer in the village of Witcombe, six miles from Gloucester, and most of the others in the Guard live nearby.

"There were eight of us in the beginning and we got together for a historical pageant in 1973. Then we'd put so much work into making the armor and we'd become so interested in the period that it developed from there," Haines said.

It took them six months to make the first eight suits and every detail is authentic. They visited archaeological sites, museums, consulted books and got considerable help from H. Russell Robinson, the armorer at the Tower of London.

Now the Guard has 18 members who meet once a week.

"We've got members from all walks of life and ages, 17 to 55, but none of the members really knows anything about working with metal," Haines said. "We've got a technical illustrator, a fitter, a watercolor employee, a banker, a company secretary, a cabinet maker, a planning officer, a teacher and some boys at school or university. We work by trial and error. It's surprising what you can do."

They've made the plume, the javelin carried by the soldiers, and the gladius, the short stabbing sword, as well as two large arduous pieces, one that fits stones and a cornu, the circular horn used to sound commands in battle.

They've also invented drills. "No drill manual has come down from the Romans so our drill is based loosely on modern-day drill but taking into account that the men are carrying shields,



Bathers guarded by Roman Legionnaires in city of Bath.

spears and swords, and we've made up Latin commands," Haines said.

Last month they gave a demonstration in Bath, one of the largest temple spas in the Roman Empire, to help the National Tourist Board launch the Roman Heritage Trail.

Considering that Julius Caesar led the Romans to Britain in 55 BC and that they stayed 500 years, it's no surprise that there are plenty of Roman remains to visit.

Richard Oakes of the British Tourist Board has put together a 16-page booklet with lots of color pictures illustrating nine different circuits that cover 80 Roman sites. The booklet, which costs 25 pence, also lists 63 museums in England, Scotland and Wales which have substantial Roman collections. And it has a bibliography for

those who want to read up on the subject. Quick says that it was the success last year of the American Heritage Trails that made them look around for another trail idea.

"Last autumn we had a television series based on Robert Graves's 'I Claudius' that was very popular," he said. And we had the Pompeii 79 exhibition, which was also a great success. Now the British Museum is doing an exhibit of gold and silver objects from the Roman world." So the idea of Roman trails was a natural.

The trails try to make use of Roman roads wherever possible. The Roman Cotswolds trail runs along Ermine Street from Gloucester to Cirencester. But the high point is Bath, which has been doing its own Roman summer festival for years known as the Roman Rendezvous.

The great lead-lined bath, fed by a hot-water spring, is opened for nine days and tickets allow people to dance, swim, and have a Roman meal.

"It's very popular and tickets are hard to get," Haines said.

So far, their particular group has not been invited to take part in the Roman Rendezvous but the Ermine Street Guard will give a demonstration Aug. 12 and 14 at the Lunt, a fort near Coventry dating from Nero's time which has been partially reconstructed.

"We'll be in costume the whole time and we're taking the artillery," Haines said.

On Sept. 24, they will appear at the Corinium Museum in Cirencester.

"Two or three of us visit schools in our armor and give talks. The teachers say it brings the pictures in books to life and it shows the kids that men could really move (in the armor)."

His two children, "get some excitement from seeing their father on television." But, he added, ninety per cent of our work is out of the public view, the research and making the costumes. A lot of the enjoyment is in that. We're not just a dressing-up society."

PEOPLE: The Polanski Rape Trial

A 13-year-old girl whom Roman Polanski is accused of raping admitted to a Los Angeles County grand jury that she had sexual intercourse twice before the meeting with the film director, documents filed in a court in Santa Monica showed Wednesday. The motions filed by Douglas Dalton, Polanski's attorney, seek dismissal of the six-count felony indictment or at least a chance to question the girl. Santa Monica Superior Court Judge Lawrence Kittenbrand agreed to delay the trial to June 29 and to hear arguments Friday on the defense motion. Polanski, who was to have gone on trial Wednesday, is charged with one count of furnishing a drug to a minor and five counts of sex abuse. He has pleaded not guilty. Wednesday's proceeding in a packed courtroom lasted only five minutes. But the motions Dalton filed with the court gave the first insight into the still-sealed grand jury transcript and suggested that a lot of legal skirmishing is ahead on the issue of the girl's sexual history. She has not been identified because of her age.

Today is Friday the 13th—the only one you'll have to face in 1977.

Across the United States Wednesday, an estimated 250,000 voices rang out in celebration of the 80th birthday of composer Irving Berlin. Berlin was in seclusion at his home in Livingston Manor, N.Y., but a spokesman said that he was "in pretty good health for a man his age and he's alert—sometimes too alert." In Rockefeller Center in New York, members of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America gave a program devoted solely to Berlin ditties, and a spokesman for the SPEBSQSA said that quartets and choruses in about 100 other cities and towns were joining in the Berlin celebration. Berlin is, of course, the writer of hundreds of songs, including "God Bless America," "White Christmas," "Always" and "There's No Business Like Show Business."

Before a crowded audience in Washington's Kennedy Center, Lady Bird Johnson said Wednesday that, like her husband, she believed during the Vietnam war that the United States "had to



Irving Berlin

live up to its commitment," she told the weekly Town Meeting, both at late President Lyndon B. Johnson's funeral and at a "very painful" session. "I couldn't find a way to end that war."

In Denver, Roy R. used to make those wholesome cowboy or cheerleader speeches so unclean and unwholesome he wouldn't even let Trigger see them, that he was still alive.

Prof. Gerald Ford of 200 political science at the University of California in Los Angeles, said that he found himself as much time worrying about the job of being president as three-day lectureship. The first of 50-minute question sessions.

Italian social reformer Dole has closed down in Sicily and moved for last of funds. Spokesman said in Sicily, Sicily, to the job of being president was three-day lectureship. The first of 50-minute question sessions.

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